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STATUS OF EUROMISSILES ISSUE FOLLOWING SCHMIDT TRIP

LD090951 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

[From Yu. Babich "International Review": "Valuable Initiatives"]

[Text] I would like to learn in greater detail about where the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons stands now, after the Soviet-West German summit talks," Ye. Komarov, team leader at a Tallin housebuilding combine, writes.

The talks held in Moscow 30 June and 1 July between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG have been seen in the majority of countries as an earnest new contribution to strengthening world peace and international security.

Numerous foreign commentaries state the fact that the Soviet delegation at the talks headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev focused attention on questions of strengthening peace and international security, curbing the arms race, and disarmament. On behalf of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward a number of new ideas and specific proposals aimed at reaching accords on this range of issues, including those concerning medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

"The Soviet position with regard to limiting medium-range missiles," America's New York TIMES emphasizes in this connection, "was the most important result of the Soviet-West German talks."

The essence of this position was clearly set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document published 5 July "On the Results of the Talks Between the USSR and FRG Leaders."

Confirming the position which it had previously expounded concerning the most correct ways to resolve the question of medium-range weapons in Europe, the Soviet side, guided by the broad interests of peace and security, proposed embarking on a discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in organic association with the question of American forward-based nuclear weapons (that is, those nuclear weapons already deployed near the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and capable of hitting targets on their territory--Yu. B.). It is envisaged here that possible accords on these questions could be realized in practice only after the validation of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (the SALT II treaty).

Delivering a government statement on the results of the Soviet-West German summit talks in the Bundestag 4 July, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt especially emphasized that the Soviet side submitted constructive new proposals concerning its readiness to enter into bilateral talks with the United States on limitations in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles before ratification of the SALT II treaty. "I did justice to the significance of the Soviet proposal," H.Schmidt declared, "and promised to pass it on immediately to U.S. President Carter. I expressed the confidence that this proposal will receive careful study."

In conversation with journalists in his hometown of Plains (Georgia) on 6 July President Carter described the Soviet proposals concerning medium-range nuclear missile weapons as "deserving of consideration." He declared that the United States will be prepared to start talks on this question if an acceptable agenda can be drawn up.

The USSR'S proposals on one of the issues of international life of vital importance to Europe and the whole world are henceforth on the desks of the leaders of Western powers. And, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document "On the Results of the Talks between the USSR and FRG Leaders' emphasizes, the Soviet Union expects the governments of Western states to display a sense of responsibility and to respond in a spirit of good will to the new Soviet initiatives, which accord with the interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN RESPONSE TO MISSILE TALKS PROPOSAL

LD082210 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS says in its commentary that the Soviet Union expects the West will give a favorable reply concerning the Soviet proposal to begin talks on medium-range nuclear missiles.

The proposal was made by Soviet President Brezhnev during his recent meeting in Moscow with the Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The Soviet Union believes that such talks can be started even before the ratification of SALT II and should also deal with U.S. forward-based nuclear delivery systems, that is, nuclear aircraft and submarines in the vicinity of Soviet borders and targeted on Soviet territory.

The TASS comentary says that arms control talks should be conducted in compliance with the principles of equality and equal security and without attempts to exert pressure on the socialist countries.

SALT II RATIFICATION 'SHOULD NOT BE LINKED WITH OTHER ISSUES'

LD080817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 2 July TASS--The American Committee for East-West Harmony, which brings together prominent politicians and public figures and representatives of the country's business circles, science and culture, has advocated the speediest U.S. Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty.

A statement published by the committee notes that at the present time there is a pressing need to make new efforts to "unfreeze" and ratify the SALT II treaty. The treaty accord with U.S. vital national interests.

The statement particularly emphasizes that the SALT process should not be linked with other issues in American-Soviet relations.

New York, 2 July--John Sommerville, the well-known professor of philosophy at New York University, has published an article in the Chicago TRIBUNE expressing serious concern at the present U.S. administration's foreign policy course, which is undermining the relaxation of tension and intensifying the nuclear arms race.

The present U.S. leaders, J. Sommerville stresses, have not learned the lessons of the past and are still gambling on a dangerous, suicidal policy. It is high time that politicians in the United States who still advocate a "position of strength" policy realized that the Soviet Union will not yield to any "nuclear blackmail," the author concludes.

DMITRIYEV ON DANGER POSED BY INTENDED MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD081041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 4

[S. Dmitriyev article: "Program of Military Detente in Europe"]

[Text] Statesmen and politicians in Europe and throughout the world, representatives of very different public circles and millions of ordinary people have greeted with great interest the declaration which the Warsaw Pact states adopted at the Political Consultative Committee's May conference in Warsaw. Time confirms the vital importance of the proposals which it contains. This declaration, the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum pointed out, "contains a concrete and constructive program of measures essential to liquidate hotbeds of tension and trends in international development dangerous to all peoples." Yes, the declaration provides carefully thought-out answers to the most important questions of international development. One of the most important places among them is held by the complex of proposals from the fraternal socialist countries regarding military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The significance of the socialist community states' proposals is determined, above all, by the historically evolved role which Europe plays in the overall context of the international situation. The direction in which world events will develop--toward consolidating peace or increasing war danger--largely depends on how things shape up on our continent, particularly in the military-political sphere.

Through the efforts of the socialist states and all peace-loving states the foundations of political detente were laid on the European Continent in the seventies. However, the international situation has been complicated as a result of the activation of imperialist and hegemonist forces. The leaders of the NATO military bloc and, above all, of the United States have adopted a policy of escalating the arms race and intensifying militarism and military confrontation. They are seeking to upset the established military equilibrium in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security.

Under these conditions questions of military detente in Europe have become the main salient of the struggle for the peaceful future of the continent's peoples. The Warsaw declaration clearly states in this connection: "The central place among the problems on which the strengthening of peace in Europe depends now belongs to the problem of military detente and disarmament on the continent."

The proposals for resolving this problem--proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee--proceed from the strategic and political realities which now exist on the continent and, above all, from the decisive, fundamental fact of the existence of an approximate equilibrium of forces. The purport of these proposals is to advance step by step, without upsetting the military equilibrium whose existence was acknowledged quite recently by the NATO countries, toward the gradual reduction of its levels.

Confidence-building measures in the military sphere, accords on renouncing the use or threat of force, on limiting the armed forces and arms of each country or group of states exclusively to defense requirements and on mutually renouncing attempts to achieve military superiority, and steps toward a real reduction in armed forces and arms, that is, toward disarmament, can lead directly or indirectly to this goal. All these salients of the struggle for military detente and disarmament are interconnected and must not give rise to the question of the order of their coordination or the sequence of their implementation. Moreover, talks are already being held among states on some of the aforesaid aspects--for example, on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe--while individual accords are being implemented in practice, chiefly in the sphere of measures of confidence.

The NATO bloc's plans to deploy new medium-range American nuclear weapons in Europe represent the most significant danger to the peoples of the continent. The Warsaw declaration especially emphasizes the vital interest of the peoples of Europe, as well as of the whole world, in the speediest commencement and successful holding of talks on medium-range nuclear-missile weapons, in ending the nuclear arms race and in opposing the buildup of nuclear-missile arsenals on the European Continent. The declaration points to the real possibility of such talks and recalls that the Soviet Union has already proposed a way to resolve this very urgent issue.

It is obvious, however, that the NATO plan for the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles is designed to disrupt the existing equilibrium of forces in Europe and to secure military superiority for the United States and NATO. Naturally, the socialist countries will not allow this. Talks on this question can be held only on the principles of the sides' equality and identical security.

A serious threat is posed to the European peoples by the concentration of a huge mass of troops and most sophisticated arms, including tactical nuclear weapons, in central Europe, where the two main military-political groupings of states directly adjoin each other. The question of easing military tension in this region--but without damaging the security of either side--has long been an urgent one, and when the corresponding talks began in Vienna in 1973 it seemed that the peoples' hopes of resolving it would be realized quite quickly. The socialist states participating in these talks have taken significant steps in the interests of bringing the positions closer together. However, progress in Vienna is being hindered by the NATO countries' unconstructive stand.

The declaration adopted in Warsaw calls for new efforts to be made with a view to ensuring the success of the Vienna talks and thereby reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe. It emphasizes that the possibilities for reaching accords in this direction are far from exhausted, but in order to realize them all the participants in the talks must display a constructive approach.

It is now recognized virtually everywhere that the problem of surmounting military tension in Europe has become so important and acute and affects so closely the vital interests of all European peoples that it should be examined on a wider plane, involving all the states which participated in the all-European conference in Helsinki. As much as 1 year ago the Warsaw Pact countries put forward an initiative to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Subsequently, in joint documents, they concretized their views on the tasks and agenda of this forum. It is a question of examining both measures to strengthen confidence among states in Europe and measures aimed at lessening the concentration of and reducing armed forces and arms on the continent. It is planned to discuss the relevant questions and to agree specific accords in stages, starting with simpler measures and progressing step by step toward larger, global measures.

The socialist countries proposed organizing the work of the conference in such a way that continuity in making progress is ensured between one stage and the next, while at the first stage work should be concentrated on confidence-building measures. In addition to those which are already being implemented in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, the Warsaw Pact states expressed readiness to reach agreements on a number of other important measures designed to help strengthen the spirit of trust.

Confirming all these initiatives of the fraternal socialist states, the Warsaw declaration added a very important element to them--a proposal to accelerate the preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, to hold multilateral preparatory consultations and then at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant states at the end of 1980 to adopt practical decisions on the conference's tasks and on the time, place and procedure for holding it, including on the agenda of its first stage.

All this is designed to place the conference's preparation on a practical basis. It is noteworthy that the views of other states which adhere to the position of strengthening peace and stability in Europe are also developing in the same direction. In connection with the military aspects of security and disarmament in Europe the USSR and France, in particular, have expressed the desire that an accord be reached at the Madrid meeting on the aims, substance and agenda of the appropriate conference. Agreement was also reached during the FRG leaders' visit to the USSR that the question of examining confidence-building measures at a special conference should be discussed at the meeting in Madrid.

Ensuring states' security by means of political and legal contractual guarantees facilitates the attainment of accords on practical steps to curb the arms race. The adoption of detailed pledges to observe the principles of the nonuse of force and the inviolability of borders in the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference was an important move in that direction. The socialist states subsequently advocated going still further and concluding among all the states which participated in the all-European conference a treaty renouncing the first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against one another. The Warsaw declaration especially emphasized the importance of this proposal. A further proposal is put forward, specially designed to strengthen the security of nonnuclear European states. It is envisaged that the nuclear powers should pledge not to use nuclear weapons against those European states--regardless of whether or not they belong to military alliances--which do not possess them and which do not have foreign nuclear weapons on their territory.

Finally, the Warsaw declaration puts forward an initiative which provides that, as a joint act of goodwill, no state or grouping of states in Europe should increase, as of a certain agreed date, the size of its armed forces in the region defined by the Final Act of the all-European conference. This would undoubtedly help to consolidate the positive principles in the situation on the European Continent and would be an important step toward strengthening stability and confidence.

By proposing a program of military detente in Europe and firmly advocating the adoption of measures to ensure a breakthrough in resolving questions of limiting and ending the arms race on a global scale the Warsaw Pact states have demonstrated to all the world's peoples their determination to struggle actively for the consolidation of peace, against the threat of war, for the continuation and deepening of detente.

U.S., USSR DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROHIBITION

LD081425 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 8, TASS--In the period from May 22 till July 7, 1980, a regular round of negotiations between the USSR and the USA was held in Geneva to prepare a coordinated joint proposal, to be tabled to the Disarmament Committee on the general, complete and controllable prohibition of chemical weapons and the liquidation of their stockpiles. Today the Soviet Union and the United States tabled to the Disarmament Committee a joint report on the progress of the bilateral negotiations. The date of resuming the negotiations will be agreed upon later.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES THE NATION ON PENTAGON'S CBW PLANS

LD081607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] New York, 2 July, TASS--The United States is expanding its arsenals of chemical warfare devices. According to a report in THE NATION, the Pentagon is currently seeking a further appropriation of $185 million from congress in order to carry out the so-called "binary project," in addition to the $85 million already included in the budget for the development and production of other chemical weapons. The Pentagon's latest "novelty"--binary chemical weapons--consists of two components of relatively low toxicity which when combined produce a nerve gas fatal to humans.

The military department's plans, the journal stresses, envisage equipping the U.S. Armed Forces over the next 3-4 years with 155-mm and 203.2-mm artillery shells packed with the new gas, and by 1986 with big eye aerial bombs.

For the U.S. military, the article states, it is now a traditional ploy to cite the need for defense against an "external threat" in order to justify the creation of new types of offensive weapons. On this pretext the United States has never ceased working on the development of the most sophisticated chemical warfare devices. At present 3 million artillery shells, several thousand aerial bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines containing chemical substances are already stockpiled on U.S. territory. In the period 1949-1969 alone the Pentagon carried out 239 tests of poisonous chemicals. A number of these were carried out secretly in such densely populated areas as New York City, the federal District of Columbia, the State of Pennsylvania and San Francisco. Their victims were numerous completely unsuspecting Americans.

In 1964 the U.S. Defense Department carried out "Operation (Dork)," selecting as guinea pigs U.S. servicemen, who were contaminated with powerful BZ gas. It produces a general sharp deterioration in bodily functions, hallucinations, nausea and severe headache. Judging from appearances, the magazine writes, the tests were "successful," since around 50 tons of the gas were subsequently stockpiled in special containers at military bases in the states of Maryland, Arkansas and Utah.

As THE NATION stresses, the United States made extensive use of Vietnam as a proving ground for tear and nerve gases, defoliants, herbicides and other poisonous substances. The most widely publicized example of this was the use by the United States in the Indochina war of the defoliant "Agent Orange," which caused in Vietnam a sharp increase in the incidence of cancer and in the number of children born with physical defects.

All these tests were in direct contravention of the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare devices, the magazine points out. It is no accident that it was not until 1974 that the United States ratified this document and was the last major power to accede to it.

STATUS OF CEMA COOPERATION, INTEGRATION DRIVE

LD081011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Common Cause Is Integration"]

[Text] The world socialist community is steadily strengthening and developing, demonstrating its mighty spiritual and economic potential. And the broader and deeper the fraternal cooperation among its member states becomes, the more fully are revealed the advantages of socialism as an advanced social system that ensures for the peoples the solution of vital social and national problems and as the main factor in international peace and mankind's progress.

True to Lenin's ideas of the international unity of the socialist nations, the community states' communist and workers parties pay daily attention to developing and deepening fraternal ties. Particularly much has been done in this respect over the past decade, when the CEMA countries have begun implementing a coordinated course of extensively developing socialist economic integration. The growth rate of these states' national income and industrial output in the seventies has been approximately double that to the developed capitalist countries. In this period the socialist community accounted for about half the world increase in industrial output.

"The further deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries in the political, economic, defense and other spheres and the constructive activity of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--reliably serve the cause of peace and progress," the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution points out.

The efforts of the community states' peoples are at present directed toward successfully fulfilling the current 5-year plan targets. Plans for the new 5-year period are being formulated. As before, they pay most attention to resolving the tasks of peaceful building. The congresses that have been held of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties in Hungary, Poland and Romania have outlined horizons of socioeconomic development for the near future. The Soviet Union's working people are preparing for the 26th congress. The people of the other socialist countries are also marching toward supreme forums of their parties. The upcoming party congresses will determine specific plans for further headway by the community's peoples and their attainment of new heights in creating the material and technical base of socialism and communism.

The decisions adopted by the 34th meeting of the CEMA session, held recently in Prague, are of great importance for determining the main directions of the CEMA countries' economic and social development. The examination by the participants of progress in coordinating national economic plans for 1981-1985 and implementing the long-term targeted cooperation programs in key sectors of production showed that the CEMA countries, by developing and deepening socialist economic integration, are creating favorable conditions for resolving their socioeconomic tasks in the approaching 5-year period and for boosting the peoples' well-being.

After considering the Soviet delegation's report on the results of the 34th meeting of the CEMA session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers noted with satisfaction that the decisions adopted at it are a major step toward consistently implementing the agreements in principle on questions of developing comprehensive fraternal cooperation among the CEMA countries reached at the meetings among the communist and workers parties' leaders.

The fraternal states' joint political and economic activity serves the great cause of consolidating world socialism's might and ensuring lasting peace on earth. The Prague Council session, which was held in an atmosphere of unanimity and complete mutual understanding, reaffirmed that the CEMA countries regard mutual cooperation as an important factor in strengthening the socialist community's cohesion and further implementing the policy of peace and international detente on the basis of the decisions adopted at the May session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The new type of international relations prevailing within the framework of the socialist countries' economic organization have a great power of attraction. Representatives of a number of liberated states took part in the CEMA session's work. This is evidence of the existence of an objective commonality of interests between the socialist and developing countries and of their mutual desire for comprehensive equitable cooperation.

Great creative goals and complex and crucial new tasks lie ahead for the fraternal peoples. All the necessary preconditions exist for their implementation. The socialist family's unity and cohesion make it possible to overcome not only the growing pains that arise but also the adverse effect of the economic upheavals in the West.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are constantly concerned to develop and deepen collaboration with the fraternal countries. Integration measures are incorporated in our 5-year and annual plans. Soviet people are making every effort to honorably fulfill their international duty. In approving the USSR delegation's activity at the 34th meeting of the CEMA session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers noted the need for active participation by Soviet planning and economic organs in work to resolve the key problems of cooperation, especially in the sphere of comprehensively deepening and expanding production specialization and cooperation among the CEMA countries and accelerating scientific and technical progress with a view to raising production efficiency and work quality. The competent Soviet organs have been instructed to elaborate and implement measures for the timely and complete fulfillment of the Soviet Union's commitments stemming from the CEMA session's decisions.

Unity, cohesion, close cooperation and economic integration among the socialist countries are the highway that will lead the fraternal peoples to new successes in socialist and communist building.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN PEACE STRUGGLE

LD041345 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Talk by Prof Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, on the role of the communist movement in the struggle for peace--recorded in Russian, fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] The 1970's have passed amid very important events from the point of view of the communist movement. What (?should one consider here)? The communist movement has always fought for peace and against aggressive, imperialist wars. Such are its traditions. But the role of the movement has grown, especially in the 1970's. This has manifested itself in the favorable influence that the communist movement exerts on the entire system of international relations. This influence has been marked by the realization and (?adoption) of concrete programs. These programs have been worked out jointly by the communist and workers parties of various countries.

Thus, for example, at a meeting in Karlovy Vary in 1967, the European communist parties expressed their resolve to strive for the convening of an all-European consultation. The communists then proclaimed that the post-war frontiers would have to be made permanent, and that those problems which remained unsolved after World War II would have to solved. This program essentially has been fulfilled. And every other big meeting of communists has put forward concrete programs in the struggle for detente and for the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples.

(?What) programs were put forward at the 1969 international conference, at the meeting of Latin American communist and workers parties in 1975, at the conference of European communists in 1976 and, finally, at the meeting of European communist parties held in Paris in April this year?

The essence of these programs is that they are directed towards solving issues of vital significance from the point of view of the whole of humanity. I myself (?had occasion) to take part in the Paris meeting. I can say that all the communist and workers party representatives were (?unanimous) in feeling that the chief problem of the present time is disarmament. And they (?published) this in the peace and disarmament call addressed to the peoples of the European countries.

The [words indistinct] the Paris meeting accorded with the opinion of the CPSU. The CPSU's June plenum stressed the great significance of the Paris meeting. The plenum confirmed our party's entire peace program and the program of the Paris meeting in the working out of which the CPSU participated together with other communist parties.

A legitimate question emerges: How can the communists in fact further fight for disarmament? It is frequently said that after all this is an issue of state policy. Indeed, the problem of disarmament is resolved at interstate discussions. But the communists can, with their activity, create an atmosphere that is favorable to the solution of the issues of disarmament and military detente. First of all, they can create an atmosphere in which pressures can be exerted on those governments which oppose detente. They can create conditions in which it is difficult to obstruct the advance of military detente.

And such examples exist already. At this same Paris meeting, the vice president of the Belgian Communist Party said that his party had done a great deal with regard to Belgium's postponing its decision on deploying U.S. missiles on its territory. At the recently held congress of the Dutch CP, comrades spoke about how much they had done, and intend to do in the future, in order to prevent U.S. missiles from being deployed in Holland.

So, communists have possibilities. It goes without saying that this activity, which the communists are (?now) evolving--I am thinking of the Paris meeting--relates not only to Europe, simply because the communists are following the same line in Latin America, Asia and Africa. In recent time the communist parties have held some 30 bilateral meetings in various regions of the world. And at every meeting the problem of disarmament and military detente is among the most important.

At the Paris meeting and during the bilateral meetings of which I have spoken above, it was very often stressed that communists have no right to withdraw from the fight they are pursuing on the international level. Every attempt to stand aside, or, to struggle only for their own internal standpoint--let us say on the issue of who is the cause of the present worsening of the situation--to renounce the analysis that [word indistinct] imperialism is responsible for this complication, [word indistinct] plays into the hands of imperialism and [word indistinct] in heightening tension, in making worse the world situation. Not to see all this means playing into hands of the enemies of peace.

In fact, in the struggle for peace, neutrality is unacceptable for communists just as for any decent person in today's conditions. This is no longer just a (?purely) communist standpoint; it is a general human stance.

[Words indistinct] just as every Marxist-Leninist, is convinced that the struggle for peace and disarmament today in many respects determine the future of mankind. It goes without saying that its distant future is linked to the world-scale victory of socialism.

But (?all the things) which will have to be done until then will (?be connected) to the solution of great social, economic and political problems. Not a single one of these problems can be solved without peace, without the end of the arms race. These problems [words indistinct] require multilateral peaceful cooperation and large means. And these means can only be liberated through the ending of the arms race. Today the chief efforts of peace-loving states, the efforts of peoples and of the international communist movement are directed towards this.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT STAFF PARTY MEETING

LD071411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 3

[Lt Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "With a Feeling of Warm Approval"]

[Text] A party meeting at the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces Staff has discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the tasks of communists in worthily greeting the 26th party congress.

The report, which was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces, and the speeches by Adm V. Mikhaylin, Col Gen M. Tereshchenko, Lt Gen V. Mazirka and other comrades pointed out that the June plenum was a major event in the life of the party, the country and its armed forces and that its decisions are of great significance for the work of every party organization and have been greeted everywhere with a feeling of warm approval.

The meeting outlined measures aimed at further improving the work style of communists and improving the party organization and have been greeted everywhere with a feeling of warm approval.

WARSAW PACT ARMIES' POLITICAL WORKERS HOLD MEETING

LD041347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Fraternal Armies' Political Workers"]

[Text] A conference of workers from the Warsaw Pact armies' main political directorates devoted to the patriotic and international education of personnel has been held in Warsaw. Participating in its work was a delegation of USSR Armed Forces political workers headed by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The conference participants exchanged experiences on enriching the content and improving the methodology and practice of the patriotic and international education of the troops and of instilling high moral-political and combat qualities in them. There was a detailed exchange of views on questions of organizing joint measures aimed at further strengthening combat cooperation between the allied armed forces' servicemen.

The Main Political Directorate workers' conference promoted the further strengthening of friendly ties between the political organs of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies and mutual enrichment through the experience of patriotic and international education.

During the conference the fraternal armies' political workers met with workers and the engineering and technical personnel of an automobile plant in Warsaw and with soldiers, sergeants and officers of the T. Kosciuszko 1st mechanized division of the Polish Army. The delegations' leaders were received by Army General W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish minister of national defense, and S. Kania, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The conversations took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

STUDIO NINE ON DETENTE, AFGHANISTAN, VENICE SUMMIT

LD071302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 28 Jun 80

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, political observer; Valentin Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, comrades. We are meeting again at the "Studio Nine" of the Ostankino Television Center to discuss important international events.

At the center of attention of the world's public is the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which was held this week. Its documents became one of the most important events in world politics, and there were many commentaries in connection with the naming of the date for the 26th congress of our party, and the documents published in connection with the CPSU Central Committee plenum. I think we will begin today's conversation with this subject.

Central Committee Plenum

[Falin] The plenum was held at a very important time in the development of our country and the entire socialist community and an important period in the international situation. Naturally great attention was devoted to questions of the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union in the report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This question occupied an important place in the course of the plenum's work. A special resolution was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union after the report delivered by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister.

What distinguishes both the course of the debates on these questions and the plenum's documents? Primarily it is the clear and precise evaluation of what has been achieved in the seventies by our country and our party together with our friends and allies and together with all forces which contributed to the development of positive processes in the world. Second, it is the assurance that detente is not an accidental occurence or some concurrence of circumstances in international life which was presented to the peoples or which was achieved by diplomatic efforts alone or because the leadership of some countries, including the capitalist countries, consisted in the seventies of people who had a more responsible attitude to realities than at present. As the resolution notes, detente is a natural result of the alignment of forces that has evolved in the world arena in the recent decade. The achieved military-strategic balance between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is a gain of fundamental historic significance. It serves as a factor which curbs imperialism's aggressive aspirations, which meets the vital interests of all peoples. Calculations designed to upset this balance are doomed to failure. I think it is most important to emphasize this concept because--as the resolution has stated--in recent times the imperialist circles are dissatisfied with the development of international relations during the last decade. They are undertaking desperate attempts to reverse this development. They stop at nothing to accelerate the arms race, to complicate relations with socialist and non-socialist states and create a situation in the world as a whole and in its various regions which would help the imperialist forces to achieve their aims and to achieve what their policy desires to serve their own mercenary and narrow class interests.

Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been changed by the imperialist states and their leadership into a tool of struggle, a tool for urging on the arms race. It is a tool for struggling not only against communists, but against all opponents of war and the peace-loving forces. It is a means for wrecking detente. I think I must cite a third idea which is that in the present complex situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state show real Leninist restraint and assurance. The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution urges firmness and principledness, upholding and implementing the course toward the preservation of peace, the insurance of the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, without yielding to provocation and at the same time rebuffing imperialist claims.

[Arbatov] You know, Valentin Mikhaylovich, I think this quiet assurance at a very unquiet time during which we are living and which was shown by the Central Committee of our party and reflected in the plenum's resolutions, will have a great international importance. The events of the last half year and the hysteria aroused in some countries have produced feelings of uncertainty, fear and pessimism among people of many countries. This is no secret. Even very responsible statesmen began comparing the situation with the situation in the summer of 1914, that is on the eve of World War I. I would say it is not a bad thing that such a reaction appeared because the events were really dangerous. But it was accompanied by a loss of belief that anything could be done. The question arose: What was normal after all? Was the cold war period normal which was replased by detente for some time? Or is detente normal and what we are going through in recent times is a retreat from the normal and natural path along which international relations should develop? I think in this connection it is very important that the Central Committee resolution emphasizes a firm conviction of the Central Committee that there are objective possibilities and social-political forces which are able to prevent a slipping into a cold war, and which are able to defend peace and return the development of international relations on the path of security and cooperation.

[Falin] I would like to add just the following to what Georgiy Arkadiyevich has said. The fact that some Western circles are trying to spread uncertainty and fear is one of the methods used by imperialism in former times, and it is readily trying to use this now so that in a situation of fear it could implement its dangerous militaristic programs which have been launched in NATO member-countries for some time. Fear is a fertile ground and part of the necessary psychological treatment of the population and the public opinion of the entire world to which the United States and other NATO member-countries devoted in recent years an immeasurably greater importance than ever before.

[Arbatov] One can add to this another element: the fact that fear is a tool for the disassociation of peoples, a tool for forcing the confrontation of the interests of one people against another. It is a lever with which they are trying to break the objective process of the reconstruction of international relations. The main tendency of this process is the exclusion of war as a political weapon from the lives of the states and the entire mankind.

Relations With Afghanistan

[Zorin] If we consider concrete examples of this creation of artificial fears, we should remember how imperialist propaganda and some politicians, including some very highly placed ones, have used the events in Afghanistan.

[Falin] Yes, Leonid Ilich in his report cited Afghanistan as an example of how by using existing and nonexisting reasons imperialist propaganda and imperialist governments are attempting to increase tension. Daily, what did they not accuse the Soviet Union of? All this because at the request of the Afghan Government the USSR rendered military aid to a country which is our neighbor.

They accused us of an aspiration to break through to warm seas, of the intention of grabbing someone else's petroleum and so on. At present, in the conditions of normalization of the situation in Afghanistan, it was decided, in agreement with Babrak Karmal's government, to withdraw part of the Soviet military contingent. There are different reactions and different comments. These reactions can be divided into three groups. The first are from those who welcome the decision of the Soviet leadership and who see in it proof of the fact that from the very beginning our act of help was purely defensive and that there was no question of any intention to settle in Afghanistan for long, set up military bases there or to use Afghanistan against third states, or that there were no intentions from the beginning of breaking through somewhere or to acquire something which did not belong to us and does not belong to us, but belongs to people who own mineral riches and must own them. Finally these sober and objective politicians understand that the Soviet Union has demonstrated clearly and precisely its adherence to a political solution to the questions connected to Afghanistan and in general all problems in this region.

Some public figures are not denying the advantages which they cannot fail to see, but they are still attempting to add something more to it probably to please certain circles, certain governments across the ocean. Finally there is a third and clear type of reaction. Primarily this is the U.S. line. If we look closely and try to understand what these comments we hear from the White House or from circles close to it mean, we can only conclude that they are not happy with the withdrawal and that they would prefer not a reduction in the number of our forces, but rather an increase. They have no concern for a political settlement. In principle they are now against such a settlement. The cause is clear: A political settlement will prevent the United States from implementing the plans which it has worked out and started realizing not in connection with Afghanistan but earlier. The attempts being made now by Washington to influence U.S. propaganda and the propaganda in other Western countries and also to please those in the region or in Beijing, who always regularly reject anything constructive in our actions regardless or what the Soviet Union does, rather shows confusion and disappointment that events are not turning the way Washington expected.

[Arbatov] The scripts got confused.

[Falin] Yes, the script included measures for the setting up of military bases in the Persian Gulf area which were to be followed by other similar measures. This script is cracking and is raveling out. Something else has to be devised. It is clear that the Soviet Union--and Leonid Ilich made it quite clear in his report--has no intention of going along with such games. It is clear that our support for People's Afghanistan is definite and we will not leave this country in trouble. We will continue to help them to uphold their revolutionary gains, the glorious gains of the April revolution. It is clear that there is no other way to a solution to the so-called Afghan question apart from a political settlement. If it is a question of a political settlement, then there is only one political settlement possible: a settlement taking into account the realities existing in that country. The reality is the existence of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which in its activities aimed at satisfying the vital needs of the population of Afghanistan is being hindered by external forces which try to interfere by means of armed intervention, by means of aggression.

[Zorin] We have already said that the period of detente has been replaced by a period of a certain worsening of the international situation. It is possible to define rather closely the period. It is about half a year since a definite turn occurred in the activity of the Washington administration. This turn had the most negative effect on the entire international situation. Half a year is not such a long period, but it makes it possible to evaluate some results and consequences of the actions of the Washington administration, consequences for the situation of the international arena.

Deterioration of Detente

I would like to ask you, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, to evaluate this activity in the last 6 months, since it has a direct relation to what we have spoken about.

[Arbatov] It is true it is not a long period, just 6 months. Maybe I should begin with the results for the United States itself and what effect it has had on this period. It wanted to achieve military superiority, naturally, half a year is not long enough to achieve such aims. What has it achieved in this respect? It has achieved a military hysteria in the United States. This it has achieved. It has achieved a state of military hysteria and is now giving even more money than the Pentagon asks for. As to what it will produce, that is a different question. I must admit that in this connection some sober opinions are appearing in the United States. They are sober opinions which say that the United States will not be able to achieve military superiority, since this was not achieved before when the United States had such a big advantage over the Soviet Union from the point of view of economic, scientific and technical power. And as the Soviet Union is at present, it certainly will not tolerate such military superiority. Many are worried that this will have a negative effect on the economy because the United States is entering a very difficult period. Behind these pseudocrises--the Iranian, the Afghan--although many ignore this, the Americans who are hit in their pockets give it very serious attention. The country has entered a new crisis. Industrial production in May was 4.5 percent lower than in May of last year, and unemployment is rising. It is expected that just during the presidential elections it will reach 9-10 percent. Such figures have not existed since 1940.

[Zorin] Nine to 10 percent means 9 to 10 million people.

[Arbatov] Nine to 10 million people. Yes. I would say that looking at it objectively--and the opponent must not be underestimated--it must be admitted that it had been possible to influence the American mood. It did not succeed just because of the ability of the organizers, but for a definite objective reason. The moods and prejudices were closer to the surface in the United States as a heritage of the cold war. At the same time the American man in the street must not be excused either as he has shown such acceptance of what he was told. For example, Vance, the former secretary of state, has drawn attention--as we have already said in Studio Nine--to nostalgia as one of the peculiarities of the situation in the United States. He said people miss the old days after the war when it seemed that the United States was strong enough for anything and could do anything. It was not only the military-industrial complex which profited in those days, the man in the street also got something, and he also misses it. He is also infected with some nationalistic prejudices to a considerable extent. There are other reasons. As you know Gunnar Myrdal, who is well-known, said in one of his interviews at the end of last year that he considers the fact that the United States does not know what real sacrifice in war means and the horrors of war dangerous for the Americans and for the entire world. I do not say this because I wish that the Americans should suffer what we and other countries have suffered. We cannot condemn them because they were so lucky in their history. However, this is a fact which should be considered. As Tvardovskiy said again and again, 6 months have gone by but it can be seen that the hysteria continues although other moods are coming to the fore.

[Falin] And these moods become obvious.

[Arbatov] What I meant to say is that the moods also include mistrust of the President, and thus of his policy.

[Zorin] Seventy-three percent.

[Arbatov] Seventy-three percent. This is almost a record. In October of last year it was 74 percent, I think.

[Zorin] Yes, the latest Harris poll shows that 73 percent of the Americans are dissatisfied with the way the President performs his duties.

[Arbatov] You see, and these crises have helped in a way. First there was Iran and then the pseudo-Afghan crisis. It must be said that the administration conducted the whole discussion very ably concerning the questions it found difficult by transferring it to easier questions. Such matters are easier if you announce that a terrible danger looms and call for everyone's solidarity with the leadership and the President. This has helped Carter in fact and helped him to win the primaries in many states. It was successful among the Republicans although there were enough rightists there already including the most rightist among rightists: Reagan. All this is fact. But now we see some signs of great turmoil. Just see how a whole row of important public figures have left. All the public figures who were considered the most perspicacious in foreign policy have resigned. There is Young--Ambassador Young--and there is Cyrus Vance and before them was Warnke. But it is not just that. Some quite unusual events in U.S. political life are taking place. There is Kennedy. Although it is quite clear already that he will not have a majority at the convention of the Democratic Party, he is not giving up the fight. And now suddenly Anderson has become a force. There is a serious discussion of the alternatives which has not existed in the United States since 1876 when a third candidate could mix up all the cards. If nobody gets 270 votes, the House of Representatives will decide the question of a president. All this is already being seriously discussed. This is a very unusual picture during the full swing of the elections.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, allow me to ask you a difficult question. It is more or less clear who is on the proscenium and who will lay claim to the post of president on 4 November. Who is best of all claimants?

[Arbatov] You know, as far as our position is concerned, it is that the elections are a U.S. internal affair and whoever becomes president, we are ready to do business with him.

[Falin] And maintain relations with the United States as a state.

[Arbatov] As a state. This question preoccupies the Americans very much and worries their allies a lot. Recently a professor (Fred Mill) delivered a lecture and joked in reply to this question saying that on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays he prefers Carter and on other days of the week he thinks that maybe Reagan is preferable. He remembered a page from his biography. In 1936 he was a beginning journalist when there were also elections, at that time leader of the United States Socialist Party Thomas proposed himself as candidate. The young journalist interviewed him and asked h[illegible] who he though would be the better president. The competitors were Roosevelt and Landon. Thomas said that, of course, Thomas would be the best president. The journalist said: You know, Mr Thomas, you will not be elected. I mean the real ones: either Roosevelt or Landon. Thomas said no, neither of them will be a good president. The journalist said: But if you have to choose one of them? Thomas said that he did not have to choose any. The journalist said: But if they put a gun at your head and said "choose," what would you say? Thomas answered quietly: I would say, shoot. This is an American attitude, of course, we do not interfere.

If we return to the subject, I would like to say that the 6 months are also characterized by the fact that along the lines of its new policy the United States has not solved any of its foreign policy problems. It has not, of course, managed to bring the Soviet Union to its knees either by boycotts or by the termination of treaties on trade, on economic cooperation and so on. It could not do it by threats or hysteria. In the Near East, the situation for the United States only deteriorates.

Neither has it changed the situation in Iran in any way, and it has taken an enormous risk over the hostages with the unsuccessful adventure for their rescue. So the results in this area are very disappointing. There is the question of allies. The opponents of detente in the United States were very worried because they say it loosens the military union and the members do not listen so closely to the United States and so on. Therefore, one of the aims of the hardening of the line was to tighten the rein, to take the allies in hand and thus primarily to strengthen NATO and other military-political alliances.

Venice Summit Meeting

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, I think you have touched upon a question which deserves special attention. The meeting of seven leaders of the chief capitalist states has ended in Venice. There are various comments on it, but the majority of commentators agree that the facade is being patched up, but there are serious disagreements. Since you mentioned the question, I would like to ask you, Valentin Mikhaylovich, to enlarge on it. What can you say on the subject:

[Falin] I would say about the meeting in Venice that this meeting compiled a catalogue of problems, primarily economic problems, confronting the Western world. This meeting failed to emphasize the thought that none of these economic problems can be solved by military means. It would have been useful and important to do so. However, this meeting reflected one important feature which was already mentioned by Georgiy Arkadiyevich and you, Valentin Sergeyevich. I mean the fact that mutual understanding between the allies is far from being so considerable as may seem in the communique and in the words used in this communique which are partly smoothed and partly ruffled. The fact is that the United States on the eve of this meeting took a number of steps which have been viewed in West Europe as a peremptory shout. For example, the United States threatened its allies with all sorts of punishments, sanctions and even the use of veto in the Security Council if the allies--as Washington maintained--tried to interfere in the Camp David process, the process of the Near East settlement based on an Israeli-Egyptian collusion, and if the allies tried to introduce a resolution at the United Nations which would take into consideration the rights of the Palestinians in any degree. This was followed by warnings in connection with the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing and expression of its sharp and obvious dissatisfaction. Steps were taken in connection with the coming visit to Moscow of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has recently written that the Western alliance does not consist of feudal lords and serfs, a view of the system of relations which some of those across the ocean would like to force on West Europe. It we summarize what is written in the West European Press about some of the U.S. actions, it seems one can agree with the opinion that at the foundation of the present difficulties in the Atlantic community, as the Western press emphasizes, is the unwillingness of the Carter administration to understand the specific and particular position of West Europe, specific if only because West Europe is now economically and technologically equal to the United States. The main point noted is to give priority to the maintenance of peace ahead of all other problems and needs of the peoples. This worries the West Europeans.

[Arbatov] They know what war is.

[Falin] Yes, not only because they have tested more of the fruits of detente than others, but because--as you have so correctly noted--they know better, much better than the United States, what war means. Do not let us implicate the position of the West European countries. The position is far from rosy, the position is very contradictory in many ways. The allied solidarity sometimes leads the West European countries, or some of them, into such jungles that they do not know how to find their way out. Solidarity goes so far that Cyrus Vance, in his criticism of Carter's policy, allows himself expressions which are incomparably more far-reaching and more categorical evaluations than anyone in West Europe would dare. How can they feel different when they read General Kelly's statements, for example.

He is the U.S. general in command of the rapid deployment forces. He has recently said that plans are being worked out to preempt--in his words--the seizure of some regions in the Persian Gulf and in the Near East. Again, in his own words, the general explained that if an impression is created that the Soviet Union is preparing to invade the regions of the Iranian oilfields, the President can order the seizure of these regions. The general's statement was published in the New York TIMES newspaper on 19 June.

[Arbatov] There is another line here which was characteristic of Carter's speeches in Venice and everywhere else. It is that they can consider as a foreign policy victory of their line the fact that the Soviet Union has not seized the Persian Gulf. I know, it never intended to do so.

[Falin] It is important here to point out to the Europeans--they understand this side of the business well--that is a question of the possibility of beginning military action under an impression--not on the basis of proof, not on the basis of some concrete facts, but simply because someone fancied that he saw something. It seems General Kelly is not a lonely figure and that he reflects a certain type of thinking which gives rise to an even more dangerous type of action.

I would say that the present administration differs from its predecessors at the beginning of the seventies primarily in the following manner: At the beginning of the seventies the leaders of the United States put the emphasis on a search for spheres of coinciding interests, spheres where peaceful cooperation, including cooperation with socialist countries, was possible and necessary. But now the main attention is devoted to a search for narrowing the spheres of such cooperation, which can be abandoned without too much risk for the United States and where confrontation can be increased. While in the seventies we coordinated with the United States such joint work programs as the fight against cancer, the development of an artificial heart, and the development of alternative energy sources, in the last 4 to 5 years no new sphere of peaceful cooperation has been opened.

U.S.-China Cooperation

[Zorin] I would like to remind our viewers of one section from the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution where it says that a rapprochement between Western aggressive circles, primarily the United States with the Chinese leadership, is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis and is inimical to peace.

Many of our viewers write in their letters asking about the political collusion between Washington and the Beijing leaders. These questions are contained in letters from a teacher, Comrade Dudko, from Poltavskaya Oblast, and engineer Gerasimov from Novosibirsk. Our viewers draw attention to the fact that Washington's actions in this field seek the purpose of changing the correlation of forces existing at present in the world in the following manner: not necessarily by trying to change the correlation of forces with the aid of the arms race--that is one line--but also with the aid of the following political maneuvers. [sentence as heard]

I would like to ask you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, to talk briefly at least about this group of questions.

[Arbatov] This is a really new and very dangerous occurrence, and by the way it is dangerous for all, it is dangerous for China, for the United States and the entire world and not only dangerous for the Soviet Union--for America, too, of course, taking this and many other things into consideration. Recently, a U.S. scientist said that God has always cared for drunkards, fools and the United States, but that you must not try his patience for too long. And here things really reach into the realm of the fantastic.

You see, in April this year, on the Pentagon's instructions, an investigation was conducted on military cooperation between the United States and China. Very secretly, and of course like almost all secret documents [as heard] of this kind, these reached the U.S. press very quickly. They contained proposals including participation in joint military operations. This must probably be understood as a military measure and I think what is happening between America and China is to a great extent a war of nerves and blackmail, it is an attempt to exert pressure on us, frighten us, but of course it is not limited to this. And these continuous discussions of strategic and joint interests, in quotation marks, and so forth, of course indicate that there is something more than irresponsible talk.

And where, would I say, the main danger lies? The main danger of this not in that it changes the correlation of forces and gives more favorable positions to the United States, and let us say also the West, against the Soviet Union. If it was a matter of preparations for a war of the World War II type and World War I, such considerations could be entertained. But we live in a nuclear era when this has no practical military significance, but has a different significance. Entering such relations of almost an alliance--of something approaching a military alliance--with China, Washington is actually being drawn into and is giving definite promises of support for the very irresponsible policy of China. This greatly multiplies the threat to peace and stability in the world, and we actually saw a rehearsal of this last year during the Chinese attack on Vietnam, when they managed, so to speak, to overplay the Americans and the Japanese and give everybody the impression that it was almost a joint action, or at any rate considered and supported by all these states. And China is a power which has territorial claims on almost all its neighbors. During the postwar period it has conducted military actions against practically all its neighbors, and I think that this is something that is forcing our country to be especially vigilant. And in the political field we already see the negative aspects of this, because even with these illusions that with the aid of China it is possible to change the correlation of forces, they have actually encouraged the adventurous elements in the ruling circles of the United States. And may have moved them closer to that political turning point.

Struggle for Peace, Detente

[Zorin] Many of our viewers in different fashions, each in his own way, in their letters to our Studio Nine often ask the same question: Where does the development of events in the world lead to, where can it lead to? Well I think that the documents of the last CPSU Central Committee plenum make it easier for us to give an answer to this question, Valentin Pavlovich.

[Falin] In the matter of Soviet policy, we can say that there is no need to look up the calendar, there is no need to guess what position the Soviet Union will take in the face of this or that event in connection of this or that occurrence in international relations, in the field of relations with various states in the world. It is sufficient to refer to the resolutions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses in which the peace program is formulated. It suffices to refer to resolutions of the Central Committee plenum including the resolutions of the recently held plenum, in order to get an answer to many of the questions interesting our fellow citizens or citizens of other countries. But speaking about this from the aspect of how the international situation will develop--because developments in the world naturally not depend exclusively on us, developments in the world are the result of cooperation or competition of states forming our world community--we should probably pay attention to the following: That on the surface negative events are frequently mixed with positive ones, that negative events, that many negative processes have such an effect and make such an impression that you sometimes have neither a very correct nor true picture of what is happening.

Simultaneously with these superficial occurrences there are deep currents, there are deep tendencies, and there is no doubt that what is less serious, as I have said, is on the surface; it exercises its effect on the deep processes, and there is also a reverse link, and in the last resort these deep processes determine what we must expect the shape of the future to be.

In connection with your question I would like to quote Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and quote one sentence from his report at the plenum. Leonid Ilich said: In the future we shall spare no efforts to preserve detente, all the good that the seventies gave us, achieve a return to disarmament, support the rights of peoples for free and independent development, preserve and strengthen peace. At the same time Leonid Ilich stated that solving these problems will not be easy, but that peace is of lasting value for humanity, that the banner of peace and cooperation between peoples was raised by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and that we shall be true to that banner. The situation in the world is fortunately such that the imperialist forces, those forces which still stake their policy on weapons and diktat, oppose their interests to the interests of other peoples and states, they are not in a position to dictate the course and the outcome of events. In general there is no state or group of states capable today in the face of objective realities, in the face of the objective correlation of forces, to achieve something which is not approved or rejected by the majority. And of course such a state of affairs has not come about by itself; the correlation of forces, this distribution of forces in the world which we are talking about is the result of painstaking and purposeful activity, first by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is the result of great efforts made by all the Soviet people, it is the result, if you want, of the great sacrifices made by us both during World War II and since the war, because our state and our people have deprived themselves of many things in order to preserve our backbone so that we can hold our head high. Of course you must not discard from your considerations those real dangers facing the world, and facing our government together with other governments at every step.

[Arbatov] The champions of this policy congratulate each other that after regular opinion polls they discover the disappearance of the so-called post-Vietnam syndrome or the post-Vietnam disease, which means an unwillingness to get involved in new military adventures. And what are they happy about? They are happy that the most important lesson of history is being forgotten, which America experienced at the expense of huge material losses and loss of human life and political upheaval. All this of course produces a most terrifying impression. But forgive me, I think that on the whole what you are talking about does not undermine the situation which we have already mentioned, that there still are both sociopolitical forces and objective possibilities in this difficult situation opposed to allowing a slide into cold war, and that even in America, which you probable least believe possesses wisdom and sanity, you still come across it.

[Falin] Actually the conclusion was drawn by the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the forces standing for peace, detente, disarmament, cooperation for peaceful coexistence, these forces are on the upswing. The imperialists have not managed to suppress these forces, not to speak of weakening them, to drive these forces into defensive positions, to drive them into a dead end.

[Arbatov] The fact that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence remains immutable.

[Falin] There is no logical alternative.

[Arbatov] There is no logical, but there is a suicidal alternative, or something of the kind. And in fact there is none other.

And see how characteristic it is at present, with SALT II. The problem has become very confused and very complicated over the ratification of SALT II. Statements even started coming from the top American military--Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Defense Secretary Brown, and other officials--that it is now impossible to ensure national security to any extent without arms limitations. This is truly a new reality of the era, a reality which makes detente very essential.

And let us consider economic realities, too. Recently a special issue of TIME magazine was published, devoted almost entirely to the Soviet Union. Now, this magazine and the American press in general do not favor us much, but I must say that several issues are presented very logically. In the main article devoted to detente the conclusions of an American specialist named (Lagold) who has just returned to the United States from the Soviet Union, about the mood in the Soviet Union, are not correct. He recently visited the Soviet Union in a pessimistic mood, thinking that we do not believe it possible to reestablish relations somehow. This is wrong, and the plenum has confirmed this in the most emphatic manner. But the interesting point is that the Americans themselves, the editors of the magazine reply to him, even with a nuance of panic, that this cannot be, first because we must avert war, and second because the economic situation in America is such--and they say this is also the case in the Soviet Union, and we do not deny that we would have liked to spend funds on peaceful construction and not on defense if the situation were favorable for it--that the economic realities do not give the possibility, do not give the right to have an unlimited arms race.

[Falin] As shown by Vietnam--where American expenses amounted to approximately an additional $35 billion a year, and now the American economy is burdened with additional expenses in the range of $100 to $150 billion.

[Arbatov] Yes, and in conditions in which apparently there will be a very slow development of the economy, when it is very difficult to increase the tax burden, when social problems become very acute. For the first time in many years, per capita earnings have been dropping in the United States for a period of several years, and discontent is growing. That is what happened in Miami recently. All this is not a chance occurrence. It could have happened not in Miami, but in Detroit or somewhere else, because the atmosphere is becoming just as hot as it was at the end of the sixties.

[Falin] And the main point we must raise, Georgiy Arkadyevich, is what are the Americans doing it for? Even in the past century, a political leader said that a penny spent on an unwanted army is waste. Now tens and hundreds of billions are spent on an army which may not, which should not, if one is guided by reason, fire a shot.

[Arbatov] That would be a defeat of all the policy, if is has....

[Falin] Because we have not threatened the U.S. militarily, and do not intend to threaten it, just as we do not threaten other states. So against whom is it getting ready to go to war? What is it trying to increase its military muscle for, and where does it intend to apply its strength--that is the question.

[Arbatov] What is somewhat worrying, as I see it, is that one has the impression of watching a rerun of an old movie. All this has been seen, before--a U.S. policy formulated almost in the same manner. And today we even know more about it, because much as been declassified.

[Zorin] We have seen its fruitlessness.

[Arbatov] We have seen its fruitlessness. They came the hard way to understand that one must act differently, and finally they began to act differently, and to achieve some results.

Now things are going around some second circle, and I would say that the only difference is that at that time, many Americans believed that their government understood properly what was happening on the world arena and what had to be done, while today according to opinion polls almost 80 percent have no faith in it.

[Falin] I would like to close this subject on a positive note--the expression of confidence which sounded during the work of the plenum, and which was reflected in the documents adopted by the Central Committee plenum, the firm belief of the leadership of the Soviet Union, the firm belief of all our party, of our people in the correctness and justness of the course for strengthening peace, consolidating detente and deepening the process of detente, the achieving of military detente simultaneously with political detente, and the reduction of the level of military confrontation of states. I would like to emphasize that this confidence is based on a realistic evaluation of the possibilities of the Soviet Union, a realistic evaluation of the potential of those forces in the world which stand precisely for such a policy, giving it a firm future.

[Zorin] All I have to do now is to thank you, esteemed colleagues, for taking part in our discussion, and you comrade viewers, till we meet again here in Studio Nine.

AFGHAN INTERNAL SUPPORT FOR KARMAL GOVERNMENT SPREADS

LD040919 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--The international meeting in Kabul, which was held on the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, "has contributed to spreading the truth about Afghanistan, which is being concealed and distorted by imperialist propaganda," PRAVDA's correspondent in Kabul Leonid Mironov writes today. The correspondent points out that the meeting was held in an atmosphere of confrontation of two trends inside and around Afghanistan.

"On the one hand," he writes, "consolidation of all progressive and democratic forces around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has noticeably increased in recent months. The people's power is strengthening. Public organizations are becoming increasingly active. All-Afghan Congress of Teachers and Medical Personnel, a conference of ulemas (religious figures) have been held in Kabul the other day. The workers, peasants and representatives of working intelligentsia and other sections of the population are declaring their support for the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

"The recent initiative of the Afghan Government aimed at settling relations of Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran has met with broad approval." On the other hand, the correspondent goes on to write, "the imperialist forces teaming up with the Chinese hegemonists are continuing their armed aggression against Afghanistan, and are not above any means in their attempts to discredit the foreign and home policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. American imperialism and its servitors have actually placed on their payroll and under their patronage the counter-revolutionary forces, which are trying to frustrate the process of building a new life in Afghanistan, to impede democratic reforms, which are being carried out on the Afghan soil. Former exploiters of the Afghan working people and their patrons would like a reversal to the old times and to impose again on the Afghan people the yoke of class and national oppression". "But there can be no reversal to the past," the author points out, "and in this respect the desperate attempts of imperialism and its accomplices are futile. The times and the balance of forces have changed in the world and the imperialists can no longer impose their will on freedom-loving peoples."

BOVIN ANALYZES CARTER VISIT TO EUROPE, QUERIES YUGOSLAV REACTION

LD081309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin article under the rubric "Political Observer's View: "After the Trip to Europe"]

[Text] Studying the material connected with J. Carter's trip to Europe and the "big seven" conference in Venice I came across the words "last chance" several times. Venice, some asserted, was the "last chance" to save NATO. In Venice, others said, the allies would give Carter a "last chance to play the role of the real leader of the Western world."

In my view, both verdicts contain a considerable amount of exaggeration. Of course, Carter as President personifies the United States. It is in this very capacity that he is a leader, but his "last chance" will depend not on the West European allies but on the American electorate.

And how about "saving" NATO? Neither American nor West European journalists are holding back in painting a black picture. "The Western alliance lies in ruins," the alliance between America and West Europe is "sinking rapidly," "an unprecedented revolt against American leadership." This is what they are writing. But we are not going to believe them. They are not telling the whole truth, as people say.

An analysis of the real state of affairs shows that the social and class bases of the "Western alliance" remain inviolate, and that on the whole Atlantic solidarity, despite the obvious rifts, rows, caprices and insults continues to exist. Where do these hysterical notes in the papers and magazines come from? What is their purpose? There is an element of a generally unrestrained writing style here, but in my view the main point lies in the intention, by deliberately sharpening and dramatizing the situation, to draw attention to the necessity of urgent repair work, the need to overcome the contradictions and discord which are having an appreciable impact on the general tone in NATO, even though it is far from being in "ruins."

Strictly speaking it is hardly possible to recall a time when the Western allies enjoyed totally cloudless harmony. Relations between the United States and Western Europe have always been burdened by envy, suspicion and clashes of egoistic interests. The specific characteristic of our times is the aggravation and intertwining in a single knot of contradictions connected with different approaches to major problems of world politics.

First, there is the Near East. Western Europe understands that within the Camp David framework it is impossible to resolve the Palestinian problem, which means that it is impossible to settle the Near East conflict. Hence the idea of the so-called West European initiative. But the Americans took a firm stand. Washington raised its voice to its "rebellious allies," and the initiative was cut short. Tactically the United States won. But on the strategic plane Western Europe's position is stronger. So a return match is in prospect.

Second, there is Iran and the Iranian-U.S. crisis. The West Europeans do not believe in the effectiveness of anti-Iranian sanctions. And although Washington managed to insist on having it its own way here, its allies are balking, being evasive and striving to put the brakes on the matter. The failure of the Americans' military adventure was greeted with ill-concealed gloating, and with fear, for the cost could prove to be excessively high.

Third, there is Afghanistan. Western Europe is sickened by the White House's hysterial reaction. On this side of the Atlantic they see no sense in burying detente in the hope of influencing the Soviet Union's policy. The Americans long to "inflict punishment." Their allies rely more on negotiations. Most of the West European countries have rejected the boycott of the 1980 Olympics which, as J. Kraft wrote in the Washington POST, "signals the beginning of the end of the Afghan round in world politics. The United States has suffered a serious defeat."

In all these three areas West Europe's interests clearly diverge from Washington's policy. But the situation is not as simple as that. A situation has emerged where West European politicians sense more subtly the requirements of the time, have a more precise understanding of capitalism's general long-term interests and are acting more effectively in the diplomatic field than their transatlantic colleagues. This is how what is called the "Carter factor" appears. The American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT describes this factor in the following terms: "Almost without exception the West Europeans are contemptuous of the President's handling of foreign policy in general and relations within the alliance in particular. They are dissatisfied with the chronic indecision and dilettante diplomacy on account of which they are constantly getting into a difficult position." Impatient nationalist America, France's LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR states, has to a considerable extent "lost the ability to understand its enemies and even its allies."

Under such conditions, the leader's position, which the United States objectively occupied in the Western alliance, is becoming increasingly ambiguous and frightening to its allies. To insure itself against unexpected zigzags in U.S. foreign policy, Western Europe is demanding that it be given more rights in shaping the West's policy. Whereas on the whole France previously "held the American eagle by the tail," (the image is from the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR) the West European opposition has now become not so defiant perhaps, but more solid.

Count Poniatowski, the well-known French politician, remarked sarcastically not so long ago: The whole point is that the weapons are concentrated in America and the statesmen in Europe. Frightening people with missiles is easier, of course, than using your brains. Washington's main trump in the transatlantic dialogue is the U.S. nuclear potential. And the Americans continue to blackmail West Europe by means of security: Without us you will fall, they say. But the Europeans suspect that, if the irretrievable happened, association with the Americans would not save them--they would have to fall just the same. For this reason the irresponsible statements resounding from the White House alarm them. For this reason they do not want the confrontation with the Soviet Union intensified. For this reason they would like to see a more balanced U.S. foreign policy.

What were the makers of American foreign policy hoping to achieve by sending the President to Europe? Primarily it was important for them to restore U.S. political prestige. For Carter it was important to present himself to the future electors in the role of leader of the Western world. It was important for him to display mutual understanding with the leaders of the leading West European states. It was important for him, as Brzezinski expressed it, to obtain "strategic and tactical accord" on the whole range of problems under discussion in Venice.

Now let us look at what happened. If we look at economic questions, the Venice conference was little different from its five predecessors. "The seven," the London TIMES wrote, presented the world with "yet another long list of pious declarations of intent which are almost highly praiseworthy but not one of which is particularly convincing if you take past experience into account." But they did not just talk about economics in Venice. For the first time the "seven" put political questions on the agenda. Carter managed to give the discussion a highly original nature. Practically nothing was said about Iran or about the Americans' provocative actions in the Persian Gulf region. [paragraph continues]

The Near East conflict was touched on in passing. This is understandable. With each step you could step on a mine--and goodbye solidarity.... Solidarity had to be strengthened. And strengthened it was, with the usual anti-Soviet props, by condemning Soviet "interference." It is true that solidarity practically ended when the question of what to do began. Nevertheless, Carter exploited this theme intensely in Venice and during his journey through southern European countries.

The Venice conference's general results are being assessed in highly contradictory ways. In the view of Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, this meeting "ended in a spirit of unity and even good will." But in the view of the above-mentioned J. Kraft, the conference was "hollow;" it is a testimony to "the weakening of solidarity between the United States and its main allies.... Not only was the disintegration process not stopped, but, on the contrary, it continued at a rapid pace." Such a diversity of assessments shows in addition that the much sought-after "strategic and tactical accord" remained beyond the bounds of the achievable.

The U.S. President can console himself with the applause with which his speeches in the capitals of southern Europe were greeted. But this is poor consolation. In Italy, Spain and Portugal the internal situation is complicated enough and to a large extent unstable. These countries' ruling circles need support from outside. Madrid needs it to draw the country into NATO. Lisbon needs it to continue Portugal's drift to the right. Rome needs it to block the forces of the left. The United States is making use of this, reaping the tribute of good will and obedience.

Carter's visit to Yugoslavia stands somewhat by itself. Its real backdrop was openly commented on by the Western press, which instilled in every possible way the idea that the Soviet Union would allegedly try "to influence the development" of Yugoslavia and divert it from the path of self-rule and nonalignment: America is alarmed by this so Carter travels to Belgrade to actively support "Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity." The Americans' intentions are understandable. Not so understandable is the reaction (or, more correctly, the lack of reaction) from the Yugoslavs to these intentions. Nevertheless, it may be said that a statement by F. Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, serves as such a reaction. "Our sincere friends," he said, "are not alarmed for Yugoslavia's future. Concern for our fate and the dissemination of speculation about the path that Yugoslavia will take in fact represent an attempt to influence our further development." In all probability this is indeed the case.

"...Jimmy Carter resembles a cat on a hot tin roof," one of America's most eminent journalists James Reston wrote. Developing this metaphor, I can only add that on the European roof the U.S. President clearly chose the slightly cooler areas. Did it help? Maybe it helped the President. But it hardly helped Western Europe. Until Washington moderates its ambitions and returns to the path of detente, each political turnabout will make Western Europe tremble and start.

PRAVDA REJOINDER TO MUSKIE'S KUALA LUMPUR REMARKS

LD081347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 5

[G. Vasilyev "Rejoinder": "With a Beijing Accent"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, speaking at a press conference at Kuala Lumpur following the completion of the ASEAN session, spoke in English which was a natural thing for him to do. But there has been a distinct Chinese accent to the whole statement by the U.S. secretary of state. [paragraph continues]

A Beijing accent, to be more precise. The fact is that the things he was saying were strikingly reminiscent of the reckless exortations and calls emanating from Beijing. Muskie tried to intimidate the general public in Southeast Asia by a mythical 'aggressiveness' of the Soviet Union. The device is, of course, not new, but the formulations used seemed more than strange for a serious statesman. He went as far as calling on his audience--foreign ministers of ASEAN countries and their allies--to "contain Soviet expansionism, to offer resistance to it and to rout it." No more, no less than that!

Like an overzealous student learning an alien tongue, Muskie suddenly spoke with a heavier foreign accent than the professor. The fact is that even the most rabid Chinese hegemonists threatening to 'teach lessons' to countries they dislike have not gone to such lengths.

While a senator, Muskie earned for himself a reputation of a thoughtful and careful person. But can one continue to regard him as such now that, becoming state secretary, Muskie is repeating the assertions of the Beijing propaganda--an ungrateful task, earning no laurels to a responsible statesman.

MUSKIE SPEAKS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD THIRD WORLD

LD081650 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 8, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie made a speech at the Foreign Policy Association, New York. In his speech he dwelt on the United States policy with regard to the developing countries and, in particular, on programmes for so-called U.S. aid to foreign states. Having pronounced against the "delay" of and "deletions" from the programmes by Congress, he did not conceal that such 'aid,' and first of all arms credit sales, serves Washington's military-strategic goals in various areas of the world important to U.S. security. Having arbitrarily declared nearly the whole world to be the sphere of its 'vital interests' the United States has encircled the globe with a dense network of military bases, sends armadas of its naval ships to the shores of sovereign states and, on the plea of giving 'aid,' imposes its military presence.

The secretary of state said those programs give the USA "an opportunity to influence events in crucial areas of the world. Without them, our powers to shape events is drastically diminished."

Then, Edmund Muskie virtually made it clear that the granting of dollar handouts to those countries which follow in the wake of Washington's policy also pursues the aim of ensuring the positions of U.S. multinational corporations that plunder the national wealth of the developing countries. He pointed out that the battle for American influence in the world requires more than rhetoric. "It requires the resources that make the diplomacy effective...We need access to facilities and resources."

It is clear from the pronouncements of the secretary of state that the granting of U.S. 'aid,' with some or other strings attached, is viewed by the Washington administration as an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. Thus, speaking of conditions for the appropriation of funds to Nicaragua, the people of which overthrew the Somoza tyranny imposed by U.S. imperialism, he directly stated: "We have been trying for a year and more to strengthen the centre in Nicaragua." Edmund Muskie described this support to Nicaraguan reaction as help to the moderates there to resist extremist solutions. As is known Washington puts the labels of "extremism" and "radicalism" on those states which pursue an independent policy.

Asserting that the USA would rather send technicians abroad than send soldiers to fight in wars, the secretary of state at the same time made it clear that Washington does not abandon the 'stick' policy when the 'carrot' policy does not bring the needed results. He said the U.S.A. is steadily modernising its military potential.

In order to justify that policy of pressure and military blackmail, Edmund Muskie resorted to hackneyed inventions about a 'Soviet expansionism'. He, in particular, alleged that the Soviet Union is prepared "to exploit tensions" in Nicaragua and El Salvador in order "to expand its power and to limit Western influence."

The secretary of state thereby tried to pass white off as black. It is a matter of common knowledge that none other than the USA until the last moment was giving military aid and all kind of support to its placeman--the fascist regime of Somoza in Nicaragua. At present the USA gives military and other aid to the reactionary military of El Salvador, the people of which wages a persistent struggle for freedom and democracy. The Pentagon supplies combat helicopters, small arms, ammunition, tear gases, and bullet-proof vests to that Central American republic. Pentagon military advisers not only train punitive troops both in the territory of El Salvador and in Honduras and Guatemala bordering on it but also themselves direct operations to suppress people's action. Washington gave 5.7 million dollars as military 'aid' to the Salvadoran Armed Forces. On the plea of a 'mission of peace', the USA is planning to use the armies of a number of Latin American countries for a direct armed invasion of El Salvador.

WASHINGTON POST CLAIMS OF MUSKIE-BRZEZINSKI FRICTION CITED

ID090759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Flare-Up of Indignation"]

[Text] Washington, 5 July--The Washington POST has published an article about mutual relations between U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie and Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security aide.

Quoting certain high-ranking State Department employees, the Washington POST writes that there are "very real differences of view between Brzezinski and the majority of people in the State Department on some fundamentally important problems." This particularly concerns the questions of approach toward the USSR and U.S. allies. Here Brzezinski almost always takes a harder line. In the opinion of some officials, the article continues, this "is particularly important because the President, it is believed, has no determined or firm views on some of these questions."

The newspaper reports that in the Muskie camp "indignation has flared up" because of the endless briefings which Z. Brzezinski organized for correspondents and officials during the recent trip to Europe by the President and the U.S. secretary of state.

Some of E. Muskie's closest aides and advisers, the Washington POST writes, "are worried by relations between him and Z. Brzezinski." They believe that the prevailing situation, unless Carter puts it right, is fraught with grave consequences not only for U.S. foreign policy but also for the political position of the Democratic Party in the year of the imminent elections.

CONGRESSMEN CABLE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ON HOSTAGES

ID081854 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 8, TASS--Almost 200 members of the American Congress have sent a joint letter to the parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran demanding that it should give primary attention to the problem of the American hostages in Iran. As follows from a NEWSWEEK report, the American congressmen who wrote the letter say nothing about the Iranian Government's demands that were put forward by it as a condition for the release of the detained members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, who are charged with espionage. Among these demands of the Iranian side is the return of the former shah who is charged with having committed bloody crimes against the Iranian people, the return of the enormous fortune of many billions which he took away to the USA and which belongs to the people of Iran, as well as admission by Washington of its crimes committed against Iran, crimes which found expression in Washington's undivided support of the shah's bloody dictatorship. In exchange for the release of the hostages the legislators from the Capitol Hill offer Iran cooperation in defending it--from the non-existent "Soviet menace".

The New York TIMES says it is advisable for the USA to further increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf area. It writes that unless the United States has a capability of quickly and effectively reacting to any military action in the region it will not be able to maintain the flow of vitally important oil supplies across the Persian Gulf in the event of a conflict in the future.

As was reported by the NEWSWEEK the Pentagon decided to award medals to eight American commandos who died during the American abortive bandit raid into Iran on April 25 as well as six of the surviving American servicemen. Inasmuch as the Pentagon insists that the abortive "Eagle Claw" operation--which involved a special airborne unit of the American Army, Airforce planes and combat helicopters based on the aircraft carrier Nimitz--was a purely "humanitarian mission", and not a military venture, the dead servicemen and survivors who took part in this armed action will be decorated with non-combat awards, the magazine says sarcastically.

BANDURA CRITICAL OF OUTCOME OF JAPANESE-U.S. TALKS

ID081539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Bandura under the rubric "On International Topics": "A Short-Sighted Course"]

[Text] The 3-day talks in the Hawaiian Islands between representatives of the U.S. and Japanese military departments resulted in Japan's being drawn further into the orbit of the Pentagon's strategic plans. The American delegation demanded that their Japanese colleagues step up their participation in the arms race, in particular accelerate the fulfillment of the 5-year (1980-1984) program for the development of the armed forces, ensuring its completion as early as 1983. To this Japan National Defense Agency Deputy Chief Hara agreed.

In the next 5-year period the Japanese Defense Agency proposed to spend 2.78 trillion yen on weapons and military equipment alone. Consent to the U.S. demand means, in fact, that this money will spent over 4 years. Consequently, average annual expenditure will rise from 556 billion yen to 695 billion, a 25-percent increase. The wild desire to replenish arsenals can only result in Japan's becoming a destabilizing factor as regards the international situation in East Asia.

The danger of this eventuality is increased by the fact that even this active involvement of Japan in the arms race does not satisfy the American administration. The very day the Hawaiian talks ended a high-ranking Pentagon representative said in Washington: "Japan's accelerated fulfillment of its military program alone is not enough. I hope that in the near future the program itself will be reviewed with a view to its expansion."

The adventurist nature of this course is obvious. And some people even in the United States are coming to realize this. In particular, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's "Glenn subcommittee" report, published the other day, notes that the sharp intensification of the Japanese Army is fraught with grave danger for the established balance of power in Northeast Asia.

However, the J. Carter administration has its own opinion on this count. And a Pentagon representative immediately tried to disavow the subcommittee's findings, saying that they did not reflect the administration's view. In justification of the course toward Japan's militarization he could produce nothing more persuasive than slanderous fabrications about the "growth of the Soviet threat."

It is not difficult to understand what lies behind these justifications. According to the Japanese weekly ASAHI JOURNAL, the vociferous propaganda campaigns directed against the Soviet Union "merely create a situation in which it is easier to implement the plans for joint Japanese-American operations and strengthen the Self-Defense Forces (read: the Japanese army --Yu. Bandura). Nor is it difficult to understand that whatever verbal tricks the initiators and advocates of a "strong Japan" use as camouflage the real reasons for involving it in the arms race are to be found in the United States' aggressive adventurist course and in the irresponsible short-sightedness of its followers in Tokyo.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON CARTER VISIT, TALKS WITH HUA GUOFENG

Priorities During Trip

LD081709 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 8, TASS--President Jimmy Carter of the United States is flying to Tokyo today where he will attend the memorial services for the late Japanese Prime Minister Ohira. But it is believed in the Washington diplomatic circles that participation in these ceremonies is only a pretext and that President Carter is using this trip first of all to advance the process of creating the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing tripartite alliance.

For this purpose the programme of Carter's stay in Tokyo includes his meeting with the Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Guofeng, who is also coming to Japan. A State Department spokesman said that Jimmy Carter and Hua Guofeng will discuss both questions of bilateral relations and the international situation, first of all in south-west Asia and South-East Asia. In this connection it is recalled here that Beijing and Washington are closely cooperating in organizing subversive actions against Afghanistan and are coming out in a united front against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Also to be discussed are relations with the Soviet Union and, in particular, the new Soviet proposal on talks concerning the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European NATO countries. In this connection the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that Beijing is long vigorously coming out for a further increase of the NATO bloc's forces.

The U.S. President also will have a meeting with Japanese leaders. At present Washington is trying hard to pressure Japan to increase its military spendings and step up military preparations, in particular to purchase the most modern weapons in the United States. It is indicative that, as reported by BUSINESS WEEK, Carter plans a meeting with one of the contenders to the post of prime minister, Nakasone, who is viewed in the United States as one of the most active exponents of Japan's rearmament.

On the other hand, Carter's visit to Tokyo coincides with a new aggravation of economic contradictions between the United States and Japan that centres now on the export of Japanese cars to the United States. As is known, Japanese cars have already captured 25 percent of the American market. This irritates the tycoons of the U.S. car industry that is now experiencing a deep crisis and is compelled to drastically reduce production because of dropping domestic demand. These car tycoons demand that the administration should restrict the import of Japanese cars to the United States. President Carter has already discussed this issue with the Japanese Foreign Minister Okita during the recent conference in Venice. Today, just before this trip to Tokyo, Jimmy Carter demonstratively made a stopover at Detroit, the centre of the American car industry, where he conducted a conference with top officials of automobile concerns who demanded that at his talks in Tokyo he should again raise the question of the import of Japanese cars to the United States.

Carter-Huo Tokyo Meeting

OW071616 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary on the forthcoming meeting between Hua Guofeng and U.S. President Carter]

[Text] Most Western observers believe that the U.S.-China summit will discuss the common strategy related to the Afghan and the Thai-Kampuchean border issues.

India's HINDUSTAN TIMES has emphatically pointed out: Washington is trying to involve China into these two sources of tension on a wider scale or even to acclerate China's invasion of Vietnam for the second time. Thus, the common strategy of Washington and Beijing is, in the final analysis, to use China as a proxy to increase tensions along China's southern and western borders and to push China into an armed confrontation.

As the American press has openly reported, this matter was discussed in general terms in negotiations during Deng Xiaoping's and Geng Biao's visits to the United States and U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to Beijing. The press has also hinted that certain details for implementing this U.S. strategy are being studied while U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke is visiting Beijing. This shows that these plans will be finalized during the Sino-U.S. summit in Tokyo.

This strategy is of extreme interest to the United States. The U.S. ruling clique has long had the illusion [huanxiang] of using China in the interests of the imperialists. The Washington authorities are taking this objective as the foundation of the Sino- S. talks at all levels including the summit meeting. What else could the United States be playing if it were not playing the China card? American political observers are talking a lot about this without concealing anything. They say that playing the China card is beneficial to U.S. imperialism. Is this what the Chinese people hope for? This question is worth their pondering on the eve of the Hua Guofeng-Carter meeting in Tokyo.

Observers on Carter-Hua Meeting

OW071247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 7, KYODO--Kremlin leaders were revealing their feeling of displeasure that the official funeral next Wednesday for the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is likely to serve as a stage for Japan, the United States and China to show their solidarity toward the Soviet Union. U.S. President Jimmy Carter is scheduled to confer with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo Thursday.

Upon receiving this news, diplomatic sources well versed with Russo-Japanese relations said Monday that Washington and Beijing would no doubt use the opportunity to deepen their relations. They regard Carter and Hua to have joined hands as prime movers to menace world peace. The U.S.-Chinese summit will be the first meeting between Carter and Hua since the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations in January 1979.

The Soviet Communist Party at its latest Central Executive Committee meeting adopted an official report on the present international situation last June, saying that "the conspiracy between imperialism and Chinese hegemonism represents new dangers to mankind." The report on the scheduled Sino-American summit meeting gave new fuel to Soviet apprehensions of a conspiracy between Washington and Beijing, the sources here said. Carter is already a bitter enemy to the Soviets, because he declared last December immediately after the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan, that the U.S. policy of keeping equal distance toward Moscow and Beijing has been terminated by the Soviet invasion of Kabul.

Even though Tokyo becomes the venue for one of the biggest gatherings of world leaders, the Soviet Union is not sending a high-level delegation to Japan. It will be only represented by its Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy. At the state funeral for the late Yugoslav President Tito, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev attended.

More on Carter-Hua Talks

LD071458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] AFP reports the White House has announced that the first meeting between U.S. President Carter and Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, will take place in Tokyo 9 July. The Japanese agency KYODO, quoting government sources, reports that the main subject on the agenda of the U.S.-Chinese meeting will be discussion of the Afghan problem, and the question of closer coordination of actions by Beijing and Washington. Already China is supplying arms and training mercenaries for Afghanistan on the territory of Pakistan, in close collaboration with the CIA.

Carter and Hua Guofeng, as is evident from the agency's report, intend to also discuss the situation in Indochina--or rather, the events on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Recently, the U.S. and China have been inspiring the sending of Pol Pot bandits into Kampuchea, under the guise of voluntary repatriation, and following that, waging an anti-Vietnamese campaign, alleging that Vietnam has invaded Thailand. Under this pretext, the Pentagon has begun large deliveries of arms to that country while China has hastened to announce support of the Thai Government's actions. At the same time, on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, armed provocations by Beijing have become more frequent.

Let us add that at the meeting, as the Japanese press states, the question of stepping up U.S.-Chinese military cooperation will also be discussed. The U.S. Congress has already approved licenses for the sale to China of equipment and technology that could be used for military purposes: computers, transport planes and large trucks. Now Beijing would like to purchase the F-15 and F-16 fighters, ground-to-air missiles, antitank and antisubmarine weapons. But so far China lacks the currency for this, and therefore Beijing is putting the emphasis on acquiring samples which would enable it to copy U.S. equipment and set up its own production, possibly with American participation. Of course, Washington has its own calculations, chief among which is the creation of a hotbed of tension on the eastern border of the Soviet Union. Beijing, for its part, is persistently pressing the idea of an alliance between China, the United States, Japan and West Europe on an anti-Soviet basis.

GROMYKO RECIEVES NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD081654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 July, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Kwon Hui-kyong, the newly-appointed ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR and held a conversation with him which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

KRETOV COMMENTARY ON KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

LD081031 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[M. Kretov "Commentary": "In Support of the Korean People"]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis begins today in the Soviet Union.

This year the broad social and political campaign in support of the Korean people's just cause coincides with the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the armed intervention against the DPRK unleashed by U.S. imperialist circles and their Seoul proteges. The working people and Armed Forces of the DPRK have defended their socialist gains with honor. In its just struggle the DPRK has relied on the mightly movement of solidarity with its heroic struggle which has embraced the whole world. The Soviet Union has been in the vanguard of this movement.

Friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries helped the Korean friends to overcome the postwar devastation in the shortest possible time and to achieve considerable successes in building a new life. With the Soviet Union's assistance dozens of industrial enterprises and other important construction projects, which form the skeleton of the national economy, have been built in the DPRK. The fact that, during the years of people's power, the volume of industrial production in the DPRK has increased by a factor in excess of 60 speaks eloquently about the pace of socialist building in the republic.

The successes of socialist building in the DPRK may have been weighty, but to this day there is no lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. Reinforced concrete walls and barbed-wire fences dissect the Korean land. About 40,000 American soldiers and officers remain in South Korea nearly 35 years later. Dozens of Pentagon military bases have been established on its territory.

The so-called "modernization" of the 600,000-strong South Korean Army is being carried out at a feverish pace. The present Seoul regime is spending about 40 percent of the budget on militarist preparations. The atmosphere of military hysteria is being whipped up daily in the country. South Korea's territory is constantly used for joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises and maneuvers. They are carried out in a situation approximating as far as possible the conditions for waging nuclear war.

All these actions run counter to the urgent task of normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The government and public of the DPRK have repeatedly made proposals to the South Korean authorities to implement the unification of the country by democratic means, without any outside interference. However, as usual the Seoul government remains deaf to the voice of reason. Implementing the directives of its guardians from across the ocean, it is pursuing matters toward the perpetual split of Korea.

The reunification of Korea was an remains one of the most acute problems of the postwar settlement. Life itself urgently demands its just solution. And a prime condition must be the withdrawal of American forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula and the granting to the Korean people of the legitimate right to decide for themselves the fate of their motherland.

During the month-long campaign Soviet youth along with all the Soviet people will again express their resolute support and solidarity with the people of Korea.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS USSR-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD081645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report "Devoted to the Treaty's Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 19th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the DPRK was held in Moscow 3 July. This treaty, the speakers pointed out, serves the cause of further strengthening traditional Soviet-Korean friendship and fraternal cooperation.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for their support and their solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the motherland's peaceful unification.

MALTSEV, DUGERSUREN MEET; CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD080813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Protocol Signed]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--Consultations have taken place here between V.V. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Mongolian Foreign Ministry. Certain questions of Soviet-Mongolian relations and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The consultations took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

A protocol on an intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian commission for cultural cooperation was signed.

BRIEFS

DPRK SOLIDARITY MEETING--A meeting was held in Vladivostok today to mark the beginning of a month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and reunification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis. Participating in the meeting were representatives of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and party and soviet workers. A report on the development of the DPRK and strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK was delivered by Pavel Fedoseyevich Marchenko, chairman of the Primorye branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and chief of the kray Cultural Administration. Other speakers at the meeting described the friendly and trade relations with the fraternal Korean people and expressed compressed complete solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for reunification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis. The meeting adopted a resolution which resolutely condemns the activities of South Korea's military junta and supports the demands of the Korean people for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 80 SK]

DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH--A meeting marking the beginning of the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and reunification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis has been held in the Khabarovsk River Port. Workers, employees, engineers and technicians of the port and collective members of the Khabarovsk branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and many of them have made tourist trips to the DPRK. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Jun 80 SK]

BABRAK CHAIRS AFGHAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD081300 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 8, TASS--A meeting of Afghanistan's Council of Ministers was held here under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The meeting discussed questions of improving the work of the Ministry of Transport and studied proposals by the Ministry of Trade concerning the work of small traders, and also some other questions, BAKHTAR Agency reports.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF DRA BORDERS

LD081917 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 8, TASS--A meeting of party activists of the frontier troops of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here. It discussed the implementation of the decisions of the April 1980 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the tasks of the party organisations of frontier troops in ensuring a reliable protection of the DRA's borders. A report was made at the meeting by the DRA's Minister of Defence Major General Mohammad Rafi'. "One of the main tasks of party organisations of frontier troops", he said, "is the fulfilment in practice of the main principles of the DRA which provide for the defence of the country's sovereignty, state inviolability and independence from encroachments by imperialist and reactionary forces".

"As a result of actions by U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and reactionary forces of the region", the minister noted, "the territory of Pakistan, Iran and China has been turned into a bridgehead for subversive actions by the Afghan counter-revolution against the DRA. With the support of the governments of these countries various counter-revolutionary 'committees' and headquarters are officially and openly functioning there, bands are being formed and training centres set up at which murderers, subversives and spies are trained under the supervision of American, Chinese, Pakistani and other instructors. All these 'committees' are trying to send into the DRA armed bands, numerous consignments of arms and equipment, and counter-revolutionary literature".

"A special danger is presented by the well-armed bandit groups operating in border areas", M. Rafi' said. "The bandits are terrorising the local population, killing party activists and officials of people's power, and trying to liquidate units of frontier troops. Under the blows of the DRA's Armed Forces, they retreat to the territory of the above-named countries, but on replenishing their losses they again filter into Afghanistan to commit new crimes".

The minister noted further that the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council were devoting close attention to questions of strengthening frontier troops. Much has been done to protect the state border.

The minister called on the party activists of the DRA frontier troops to conduct constant political work in their units so as to educate in servicemen a feeling of unity with the people, to organise extensive support of the population and to draw it into active participation in the protection of the border. The minister specially noted the role and significance of the Afghan-Soviet border which, he stressed, is a border of friendship and peace, of fraternal relations with Afghanistan's northern neighbour.

INDIAN RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA DICTATED BY COMMONSENSE

LD081706 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 8, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: India's decision to immediately establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has evoked extensive international comments. By itself this is evidence of the big political importance of this step. India is one of the biggest countries in the world whose big international prestige is determined largely by its principled foreign policy course based on principles of peaceful coexistence. The role played by India in the non-aligned movement as one of its founders has won general recognition.

The present decision of the Indian Government to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea is dictated by common sense and fully accords with the actual situation in Indochina. Despite intrigues by its enemies, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is confidently gaining in strength and successfully building its new life. The changes that occured in ancient Kampuchea a year and a half ago are irreversible. More than thirty countries have already recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea and established diplomatic relations with it, and nobody will succeed in reversing this process.

India's decision acquires the more importance in the present conditions when Beijing and Washington are encouraging each other in everything that concerns the undermining of peace and security in the Indochina Peninsula, when they are trying to push the ASEAN countries to the road of confrontation with their Indochina neighbours. It is a new considerable contribution to the cause of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The stormy applause with which the House of the People of India's Parliament received on Monday the statement by Foreign Minister Narisimha Rao on the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is striking evidence of the support for this decision by the overwhelming majority of the Indian people. This fact is the more significant considering the pressure--overt and covert--that was put on India by external forces which tried to dictate their will to India, to prevent its recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. But India is a sovereign state that independently decides on its foreign policy actions and does not allow interference in its affairs. It is quite natural, therefore, that it rejected such importunities.

The Kampuchean people has decided on its destiny by putting an end to the bloody regime of Beijing's placemen once and for all. Now these are political ghosts that do not represent anyone and exist only on the pieces of silver handed out by Beijing and Washington. One can only be surprised that the Thai authorities, which under Sino-American pressure gave shelter on their territory to the remnants of the Pol Pot banks, choose to ignore this and thereby inflict a serious damage to the security of their country.

In collusion with Washington Beijing wants to revive a corpse by clinging to the Pol Pot scum. The countries that follow the American-Chinese instructions and retain official ties with this scum place themselves in an unseemly position. In fact, they come out as patrons of murderers and rapists. To act in such a way means to act contrary to the conscience of mankind.

GROWING UNREST, ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN KARACHI

LD081002 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] London, July 7, TASS--According to reports from Pakistan, mass anti-government manifestations continued yesterday in Islamabad and the cities of Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Quetta. Impressive manifestations of many thousands of Shia Moslems protesting against compulsory collection of ancient Islamic income taxes, went far beyond a mere religious dispute. They virtually became a powerful demonstration of protest by wide sections of the Pakistani people against the military administration's repressive policies and suppression of their democratic rights and freedoms.

Facing an outburst of popular indignation at the Ziaul Haq military regime's inability to cope with economic disorders, soaring prices and galloping inflation causing further impoverishment of the population, the ruling circles are trying to manoeuvre. General Ziaul Haq had to meet clergymen and newsmen promised them "indulgences" from the dictatorship regime.

According to an official statement by the military authorities reported by the AFP Agency, Ziaul Haq said during a long meeting with a delegation of Shia Moslems that if there had been infringements in some of the rulers' decrees, laws or actions, the necessary corrections would be made. The president said that Shia Moslems' demand to reconsider the practice of collecting the ancient Islamic alms "Zakat" and "Ushera" would be met by September 15.

Ziaul Haq also met editors of Pakistani newspapers who are known to have become an object of increased harassment by the authorities. In obvious fear of the growing popular discontent, he promised that censorship of the press, being a temporary measure, will be relaxed or completely repealed at the proper time. He said the Pakistani leadership was planning to issue a collection of regulations for the press and set up special courts in each province to consider differences between the government and mass media.

A wave of reprisals and arrests which crashed down on the Pakistani opposition was sanctioned by President Ziaul Haq's decrees. The general refuses to hold a general election and pass the power to a civil government as demanded by the Pakistani public and opposition leaders.

Politicians and parties in opposition condemn Pakistan's brute interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring Afghanistan and the fact that Pakistan allows its territory to be used by the anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. Discontent is reported to grow in the city of Peshawar and other settlements of the northeast frontier province with the presence they call "Afghan refugees". The gangsters infringe the local population's legitimate rights and undermine commerce. They harass, plunder and kill local people, brutally destroy Pakistani settlements and terrorise the civil population. Tensions continue in Islamabad, the country's capital, as can be judged from Western news agencies' reports. Additional police and army force has been introduced into the city.

FINAL DELIVERY OF U.S. ARMS TO THAILAND REPORTED

LD081633 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bangkok, July 8, TASS--A giant "C-141" military transport plane delivered here today the last batch of the large consignment of arms sent to Thailand on President Carter's personal order. In addition to this, several dozen "M-48" tanks will be delivered by sea.

The authorities in Bangkok are making no secret that the American tanks, howitzers and other armaments are being sent to the border with Kampuchea where for more than two weeks already Thai troops jointly with the remnants of the Pol Pot bands are staging armed provocations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It has become known that a group of U.S. military instructors is also to come to Thailand.

CHINESE-VIETNAMESE BORDER SITUATION REQUIRES EARLY TALKS

LD072226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Chinese armed provocations on the border with Vietnam are becoming of an ever broader and more unbridled nature. A note sent by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi a few days ago and the report of the commission investigating the crimes of the Chinese expansionists quote numerous facts of incursions by Chinese servicemen into Vietnamese territory, of instances of artillery shelling and of violations of sea and air borders. More and more contingents of the Chinese Army are being moved to the border with Vietnam, and Chinese Armed Forces exercises are held in the immediate vicinity of the border.

As a result of these criminal actions by the Chinese militarists there have been casualties among the peaceful population of Vietnam, many houses, schools and hospitals have been reduced to ruins and agricultural crops have been destroyed. According to official Vietnamese figures, the Chinese side committed some 200 armed provocations at the SRV border in June, thereby aggravating an already tense situation.

The situation on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, which has deteriorated badly through the fault of Beijing, dictates the need for talks to be held without delay by both sides. Guided by its unswerving desire for a peaceful settlement of the disagreements with China, Vietnam a few days ago once again proposed that the third round of talks with a Chinese delegation be begun on 15 July. The SRV Foreign Ministry note on this question stresses that during the two preceding rounds the Vietnamese side had made a whole series of concrete proposals and had put forward initiatives aimed at achieving progress. But the Chinese side had in effect turned down the opportunity for constructive discussion of measures to reduce tension in the border areas and restore normal relations between the two countries.

Although Beijing has not yet given an official reply to the Vietnamese note, its negative attitude toward this latest initiative by the SRV is not surprising. How else is one to explain the fact that 2 days after the publication of the Vietnamese note the Chinese began furious artillery shelling of an area where historical monuments associated with the name of the leader of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh, are situated? This shelling, which was resumed several times, was carried out by more than 150 Chinese heavy artillery pieces. The Chinese authorities, says a VNA report, embarked deliberately on this crime, insulting the sacred feelings of all the Vietnamese people.

These facts confirm that actions hostile to Vietnam have become one of the main trends in the policies of the Chinese leadership. Pointing to the coordination of these actions between Beijing and Washington, the Indian paper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that the United States, in beginning a broad transfer of weapons to Thailand in the last few days, is as it were urging China to step up tension on the Vietnamese border.

In the course of the recent Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow, the sides unanimously acknowledged that China and the United States connive with one another in practically everything concerning pressuring the wills of the peoples of Indochina. The present armed provocations and military demonstrations by Beijing on the border with the SRV are further confirmation of that. But as Leonid Brezhnev stated, those who initiate such provocations should know that "nobody will ever be able to snuff out the dawn of freedom which has come to the countries of Indochina."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VIETNAMESE DELEGATION'S VISIT

3 July Dinner

LD081401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report: "In a Fraternal Atmosphere; Kremlin Dinner in Honor of Vietnamese Leaders"]

[Text] On 3 July the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong were accompanied to the dinner by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, vice premier and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee, and by (Chan Kuin), deputy chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A. Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Ponomarev, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov and by deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan spoke at the dinner.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech:

Dear Comrade Le Duan!

Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong!

Comrades!

Our summit meeting today is the first since the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty. Over the past 18 months tremendous work has been done in all directions of our relations on the basis of the treaty.

We are now equal to tasks on a much larger scale than before.

Suffice it to say that we can now tackle such a major project as prospecting and opening up rich oil and gas deposits on the southern Vietnamese shelf.

Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam are firmly following the road of peaceful creation.

Despite the fact that international life presents many difficulties, we can rightly call the present period of historical development glorious. Despite the hardening of imperialist and reactionary forces, mankind is taking one step after another toward lasting peace. The peoples' craving for equal cooperation and progress is growing stronger.

Over the past decade alone we have witnessed many major social changes. Their geography takes in the whole globe: Europe, Latin America, Africa and, of course, Asia, where the victory of heroic Vietnam created such a wide echo.

We confidently say: Mankind's future is peace, cooperation and progress.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cordially congratulated Comrade Le Duan on being awarded the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace among peoples."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev proposed a toast:

To the health of our important guests--Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong,

To all Vietnamese friends,

To unbreakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship!

Comrade Le Duan, who spoke next, said:

Esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev:

Dear comrades:

Sacred feelings toward Lenin and the October Revolution and the strong bonds linking our parties and peoples have repeatedly brought us to Moscow--the heroic capital of the Soviet land. And every meeting and exchange of opinions with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state has helped to strengthen and further develop combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

On this visit of ours to the Soviet Union the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly and the government and people of the SRV entrusted us with the honorable mission of presenting SRV Gold Star Orders to Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and M. A. Suslov and thereby expressing profound gratitude to the highest leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, to the entire Communist Party and to the entire Soviet people for their cordial support and tremendous disinterested and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

We have already had an opportunity to exchange opinions with you on important questions of Vietnamese-Soviet relations and a number of international problems of mutual interest. As before, there is full unity of views between us on all the questions discussed. This time we have reached an understanding and signed an agreement on prospecting for and extracting oil and gas on Vietnam's continental shelf, which marks a new step in the development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries in the spirit of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty.

The excellent results of this meeting will undoubtedly be a powerful inspiring factor for our people in the matter of building socialism and reliably defending the homeland against the intrigues and hostile actions of Beijing reactionaries, who are forming a bloc with imperialist forces.

In an atmosphere of cordial Vietnamese-Soviet friendship permit me to propose a toast:

To the Soviet people's brilliant new victories in building communism and in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction and for peace throughout the world!

To the further development and strengthening of the great friendship, combat solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU and between the Vietnamese and Soviet people!

To the health of esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev!

To the health of Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Comrade M.A. Suslov and the other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state!

To the health of all the Soviet and Vietnamese comrades present!

The speeches by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner passed in a fraternal atmosphere.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD041053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 30 June N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Nguyen Van Lam, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee, and had a talk with him on questions of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Pham Van Dong Ends Visit

LD041034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV Government, left Moscow for home today. At the airport he was seen off by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Stopover in Tashkent

LD050930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left Tashkent for home today. He made a stopover here on his way back home from Moscow. At the airport Pham Van Dong was seen off by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and other republican leaders.

COMMENTATOR GREETS SRV SUCCESSES ON ANNIVERSARY

OW061233 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Lensov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The Soviet people convey their sincere greetings to the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the fourth SRV founding anniversary.

They are well aware of the Vietnamese people's achievements to greet this special event. The many achievements the Vietnamese people have scored over the past 4 years in agriculture, industry, culture, public health and education testify to the correct policy they have adopted. Comrade Le Duan has correctly said: Socialism is the inevitable trend of historic development of the Vietnamese revolution. Your country along with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is moving along the socialist path. The effective cooperation between our two peoples in all fields is evident.

During the ceremony to receive the International Lenin Peace Prize awarded him for his efforts in consolidating peace among nations, Comrade Le Duan said: The Vietnamese people's victories in their struggles are the results of the spirit of international solidarity displayed by the communists and Vietnam's friends throughout the world, mainly by the fraternal Soviet people. During the Vietnamese people's fights against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet Union sided with Vietnam. In the current struggle against the Chinese expansionists, the Soviet Union remains Vietnam's powerful comrade-in-arms.

Another brilliant achievement of the Vietnamese people in their peaceful national construction is that Vietnamese athletes will participate in the 1980 Olympics which will start on 19 July. The Muscovites warmly welcome the Vietnamese athletes. We should also mention another important event: a future joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight. As you are well aware, the Vietnamese cosmonauts are successfully making preparations for that flight.

Dear friends, the Soviet people wholeheartedly support and are doing all they can to promote the Vietnamese people's just cause. On the occasion of the fourth SRV founding anniversary, the laboring people of the land of the October Revolution wish the Vietnamese people new, glorious achievements. Comrade Brezhnev once stressed: Anyone who attempts to wreck Vietnam's peace and security shall again face our invincible strength and unbreakable solidarity.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FROM VIETNAM

LD071055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1017 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 July, (TASS)--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Vienna today on an official visit at the invitation of the Austrian parliament.

USSR, KAMPUCHEA SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD041237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] An agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of science and technology was signed in Phnom Penh between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Soviet Union will provide the friendly country assistance in training scientific workers and will supply scientific and technical equipment.

KARAGEZYAN REVIEWS OUTCOME OF BREZHNEV-SCHMIDT TALKS

LD090915 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 4 Jul 80 pp 6-7

[Article by K. Karagezyan: "USSR-FRG: A Dialogue in the Interests of Detente"]

[Text] Sometimes the significance of a major event is vividly characterized by a single expressive detail, for example, the number and "rank" of the journalists covering it in situ. On the basis of this criterion it must be said that on 30 June and 1 July the press center on the third floor of Moscow's Intourist Hotel housed nearly all the best known FRG newspapermen and radio and television commentators. Moreover, correspondents of French, British and other papers and magazines flew in from Bonn to help their colleagues working in Moscow. And when, despite the later hour of around midnight, they gathered at a press conference in the conference hall after the first day of the Soviet-West German talks, the significance of the customary phrase: "The attention of the whole world is riveted on Moscow" became clear.

Throughout the 2 days of Soviet-West German summit talks the public's gaze rested on Moscow. Now it is focusing on the results of the talks: You are hardly likely to find a government or major political party in or outside Europe which would not express some opinion on the results of the Moscow talks.

This is natural. In fact, relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG have long occupied a prominent place in international life, having become a major detente factor. Therefore, the Soviet leadership's talks with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his deputy, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, were expected to impart new impetus not only to bilateral relations but also to East-West relations in general. In the complex international situation, when alarm bells are being rung in one part of the world after another, it is natural to expect partners in detente--and the USSR and FRG have performed this role for 10 years now--to advocate its continuation and development.

Of course, the views of Moscow and Bonn by no means coincide in all things. For example, the West German side's positions reflect the false impression in the West of the Afghan events, based not on facts but on a prejudiced attitude toward these events. While emphasizing the need for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the chancellor said nothing, however, about the need for the cessation of all forms of aggression against Afghanistan. This, as is known, prompted the Afghan Government to turn to the Soviet Union for military assistance.

The Soviet side stressed that the circumstances were such that the Soviet Union could not refuse the friendly neighboring country aid at a time when its independence was in jeopardy. During the talks L.I. Brezhnev advocated a political settlement in connection with Afghanistan on the basis of the relevant proposals by the Afghan Government. The question of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan could also be solved in the context of this political settlement.

But despite all the differences on this and a number of other questions the sides were unanimous on the main question: The detente policy must not be harmed. And these were not just hopeful words. In fact, in recent years a wealth of experience has been accumulated of settling all manner of conflict situations. The inertia of the cold war was overcome to a significant extent. The culmination of this was an event unprecedented in world history--the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Over 30 years of peace in Europe had given people the hope that the vicious cycle of repeated military conflicts, which, in a nuclear age, could threaten the existence of entire peoples, might be broken.

However, the reactionary and militarist circles of imperialism saw this as a threat to their imperial positions and their arms race business. They set a course toward exacerbating the world situation, kindling crises and accelerating material preparation for war. A situation has arisen which is growing visibly more dangerous. "Faced with increasing attempts to whip up the arms race, we urgently call upon the West to halt and lay aside the various 'upgrading' programs and abandon the creation of new types and systems of weapons, missile, neutron, chemical or any other kind," L.I. Brezhnev stressed on 30 June in the Kremlin. He noted also that in a realistic policy there can be no impasse situations unless, of course, they are created artificially.

Concrete proof of the correctness of this thesis is the very history of the development of USSR-FRG relations. Not so long ago they were characterized by heavy accretions from the past which gave rise to distrust and tension. Nevertheless, goodwill, a constructive approach by both sides and realism helped to surmount this barrier. The Moscow treaty was signed, marking a shift not just in bilateral relations. It was rightly viewed as the prologue to a new historical period--a period of multifaceted constructive cooperation all over the European Continent. It was clear to all that good relations between the USSR and the FRG benefit the two countries' people and Europe as a whole.

One tangible result of these changes was the vigorous development of Soviet-West German economic ties. During the present talks a long-term program was signed of the basic directions of USSR-FRG cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres. This was a new milestone on this path. In the conditions of an unstable world situation this is a substantial contribution to the strengthening of reciprocal economic ties and, perhaps, to the stabilization of the international economy.

To realize that this is a true picture of the situation you need only recall certain figures characterizing the substance, scale and dynamics of ties between the two countries. In the last 10 years trade has almost octupled. Annually it increases by more than 25 percent. In 1970 it was R544 million. Last year it exceeded R4.2 billion. Such important documents as the joint declaration and the 25-year agreement on economic cooperation, signed during L.I. Brezhnev's FRG visit in May 1978, are striking illustrations of the breadth of the sides' approach.

In the face of these facts the attempts by certain circles to create the impression that the USSR is deriving a one-sided advantage from economic cooperation, by acquiring "Western technology" (these theses are often accompanied by appeals for all manner of economic boycotts and sanctions) are naive, to say the least. History does not offer many examples of capitalist trading to their own detriment. The fact is that it is mutual advantage and nothing else. And it is no accident that in the present complex situation we see in the FRG a whole collection of the most prominent representatives of the business world who are among the most steadfast opponents of a return to cold war. The two countries can be natural partners in the solution of big and complex tasks life sets the international community.

To emphasize the mutually advantageous nature of Soviet-West German ties is not the same as idealizing them. Recent times have witnessed here by no means gratifying phenomena--for which the Soviet Union was not to blame. Above all, the fact that the FRG leaders decided to make their territory available for the deployment of American nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR.

During the exchange of views in Moscow the FRG chancellor called for talks to begin on medium-range nuclear missiles, reiterating the Western countries' well-known position on this score. He failed to mention, however, that the Western powers, including the FRG, are advancing preliminary conditions, proposing that these talks be held "in parallel," so to speak, with the implementation of the NATO decision. In other words, they want to make Soviet weapons systems the sole subject of the talks. In that case, the principle of equal security would be grossly violated. This, the Soviet Union could not accept, of course.

The fact that the participants had a frank and in-depth exchange of views on key problems of the present international situation and also on questions of bilateral relations should be included in the positive results of the talks. Both sides confirmed their intention to continue reciprocal cooperation in various spheres remaining loyal to the 1970 Moscow treaty, the 6 May 1978 joint declaration and economic agreements and accords in other spheres.

In approving the positive outcome of the Soviet-West German talks the Soviet people reaffirm their readiness to widen the roads already explored and lay new ones toward agreement and cooperation with the FRG and with all other states which want this. They express anew their resolve and readiness to lay a sound foundation for the people's peaceful future.

Kornilov on Reaction to Talks

LD081636 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"The USSR has again demonstrated its love of peace and good will, its firm resolve to prevent the present tension from growing into a big tragedy"--this is how observers comment on the results of the Soviet-West German talks in Moscow, on the ideas and proposals set forth by the Soviet Union in the course of these talks. As is known, at these talks the Soviet Union confirmed its stand on the most correct roads of solving the question of medium-range arms in Europe and, proceeding from broad interests of peace and security, proposed to commence the discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of American forward based nuclear weapons. It is understood that possible accords on these questions can be translated into practice only after the entry into force of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II).

Prominent statesmen and public figures in various countries, and the press emphasise that the results of the Soviet-West German summit talks are a serious contribution to the strengthening of peace and security, note the importance of direct contacts between states at the highest level, especially at times of a complication of the situation in the world, and that detente in Europe and beyond it is needed by the Western states, including the United States, to no lesser extent than the socialist countries, than the Soviet Union. But in the West there are also "comments" of another nature. Certain imperialist quarters, that obviously are not interested in a lessening of tension, are trying to present the Soviet initiatives as some sort of a "maneuver," say that American forward based nuclear weapons "should not" be made a subject of negotiations and are trying to question the peace-loving and constructive nature of the Soviet proposals.

Stubbornly ignored in the process is the fundamental fact that a present there is a military balance and that precisely this balance does not suit the present U.S. administration which has set course at achieving military superiority over the USSR at all costs.

What can be said about this? Only one thing: If the NATO countries really want productive talks on the limitation of the arms race, such talks, honest and fair talks, are possible. As to the desire of the United States and the NATO bloc to disrupt the strategic equality so as to try to speak then with socialist states in the language of diktat, "from positions of strength", these are absolutely senseless and hopeless attempts. If the United States deploys in Western Europe additional American missiles the Soviet Union and its allies--and this was very clearly stressed in the course of the Soviet-West German talks in Moscow--will take all measures to restore the disrupted balance.

The entire post-war history shows that there exists only one reasonable road of developing relations between the East and the West: the road of political dialogue, of continuing the process of detente, of curbing the arms race, of equal security and equal cooperation in all fields. As to the Soviet Union, remaining true to the fundamental Leninist principles of its peaceloving foreign policy, it is fully resolved to advance along this road, to do everything possible to overcome and remove the obstacles existing on this road. It is expected in the Soviet Union that the governments of Western countries will display a sense of responsibility and respond in a spirit of good will to the new Soviet initiatives that accord with the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

YEZHOV: EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL EUROPE IMPERILED BY NATO

LD090851 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof V. Yezhov article: "Peaceful Skies for Europe"]

[Text] The Soviet-West German summit talks are being widely commented on by foreign mass media and prominent statesmen and public figures. The Moscow meeting of the two countries' leaders is being described as necessary and useful. A logical assessment! As L. I. Brezhnev stressed, the talks showed a desire for cooperation and harmony and voiced a wish to strengthen and expand relations in international affairs and to continue the course of detente.

The last few years have brought much that is positive for the European Continent. The detente process has made appreciable headway. This has found expression in a general improvement of the political atmosphere and in the development of interstate ties in the most diverse spheres. However, this course of events has not suited imperialist forces, mainly those across the ocean--in the United States. Washington has begun increasingly openly to implement a policy of confrontation, choosing Europe as its main goal.

Certain political commentators are inclined to link the present U.S. foreign policy course with the accession to power of President Carter who, so many people claim, is characterized by political unsophistication and the imbalance and unpredictability of his decisions. Of course, the President's role in shaping and implementing the U.S. foreign policy platform is great. And the aforementioned qualities which are negative for any politician have manifested themselves with full force in Carter.

But there is also another extremely important aspect. Under the present administration the most reactionary militarist circles, which reflect the interests of the military-industrial complex, have prevailed in the U.S. political sphere.

Those in the West who are entrusted with providing the propaganda framework of the crusade against the policy of peaceful coexistence are trying to prove that the present deterioration in the international situation is the consequence of the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. However, the facts show the reverse. Using NATO, the United States began gradually destroying the edifice of detente long before the Afghan events. Under direct U.S. pressure the NATO Council session in May 1978 adopted a long-term program of arms race and constant buildup of military spending. Last December the United States forced its allies to approve a decision to deploy new American missiles in West Europe. And ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty was effectively removed from the agenda.

The NATO session's December decision on new American missiles is assigned a special role in undermining detente in Europe. Western propaganda is trying to make it seem that this is an ordinary modernization of armaments that has no consequences whatever for the existing correlation of forces on the continent. It is even said that this move was necessary to equalize forces, since the Soviet Union, so they say, had forged ahead in the field of medium-range missiles.

Those are unfounded claims. Above all it should be remembered that the Soviet leadership has repeatedly stated its strict commitment to detente and peace and its desire to maintain the prevailing approximate military parity based on th principle of equal security and to secure arms reductions. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. Its measures in the military sphere are dictated only by the limits of necessary defense.

The appearance of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West European countries will sharply disrupt the prevailing parity. A new type of nuclear missile weapon capable of hitting strategic targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies will make its appearance in Europe. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown openly says that the new missiles "supplement the U.S. strategic forces targeted on the territory of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries."

What kind of modernization is that! It is a question of securing for the United States and NATO one-sided advantages of a strategic nature and of significantly changing the balance of forces in their favor.

Will Europe's security thereby be strengthened? No! For it is perfectly obvious that the Soviet Union will take the necessary measures to protect itself and its friends against the looming threat. It will certainly restore the disrupted equilibrium. The new spiral in the arms race which the Pentagon and NATO are imposing will mean that the danger of a military conflict arising on the European Continent will increase sharply.

It is well known that the December NATO decision was taken under unprecedented U.S. pressure. A number of bloc countries spoke up against it.

Resistance to the American military plans is mounting with every passing day in the West European countries. Many, by no means leftwing, bourgeois newspapers are noting that detente and its positive results are important for West Europeans. Thus Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES stresses that the interests of the two sides (the United States and West Europe) are increasingly divergent.

The protest movement is developing in Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and other states. The supporters of peace are demanding that, instead of deploying the American missiles, their governments immediately start talks with the Soviet Union in order to halt the process of the further increase of military potentials.

A broad dialogue on problems of disarmament and detente was held in Vienna recently. Its participants--representatives of social democratic, democratic, conservative, communist, socialist, centrist, liberal and other parties and organizations from various countries--demanded the immediate ratification of the SALT II treaty.

An international conference of parliamentarians for peace, disarmament and international security has been held in Helsinki. The conference appeal points out that its participants disapprove of the production and deployment in Europe of all types of mass-destruction weapons and condemn the NATO Council's December decision.

The European countries' communists are in the front ranks of the strugglers for an end to the arms race. The recent meeting of European communist and workers parties in Paris adopted an appeal to all the continent's peace-loving forces. It speaks of creating a broad antiwar front, its aim--to prevent the start of another major round in the arms race.

The Paris meeting supported the Finnish Communist Party's initiative on convening a conference of all the continent's antiwar forces. This is an important step toward uniting opponents of the arms race irrespective of their party affiliation and ideological convictions. The results of the meeting in the French capital elicited a widespread response. And that is perfectly natural, for the communists demonstrated yet again that they display responsibility for the fate of peace and detente.

The European public's struggle against the arms race meets with complete understanding and support in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They greatly value detente's achievements and have repeatedly proclaimed the need to deepen it and apply it to the military sphere.

Even before the adoption of the NATO decision to produce and deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state called on the Western leaders to immediately start talks on medium-range weapons in order to prevent a deterioration in the international situation. Even now, in extremely complex conditions, the Soviet Union is seeking acceptable ways to solve the problems that have arisen through the fault of the North Atlantic block's ringleaders. "In the face of more and more new attempts to spur on the arms race, we urgently call on the West to stop, to set aside the various sorts of 'arms upgrading' programs and to abandon the creation of new types and systems of weapons, whether missile, neutron, chemical or anything else," L.I. Brezhnev declared at the dinner in honor of FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt.

The issue is now this: The decision on American missiles for West Europe must be rescinded or at least its implemenation must be officially suspended. Then the opportunities will open up for relevant talks so as to free Europe from a new spiral of the arms race.

PORTUGAL'S INVOLVEMENT WITH NATO EXPLAINED

Portuguese Participation Sought

LD040444 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] NATO political and military leaders are increasingly taking fresh steps aimed at securing a broad participation by Portugal in the bloc's militarist plans. According to reports by the Portuguese press, maneuvers have been held for several days at a military base near Lisbon by commanding and general staff officers, with the participation of high-ranking officers from several NATO member countries. Utmost importance was attached to the possibility of stationing NATO airborne units on Portuguese territory. Simultaneously, six warships of the permanent unit of NATO naval forces in the Atlantic have arrived in Lisbon harbor. The official pretext for the visit was the strengthening of ties between the naval forces of Portugal and other NATO countries. It was also officially announced that in the next few years Portugal is to receive three of the most modern warships--frigates--which will enable its naval forces to take a more active part in NATO Atlantic operations.

The recent decision on Lisbon's return to the NATO nuclear planning group--one of whose tasks is to work out plans for possible military operations with nuclear missiles--also has, as its ultimate purpose, to bring Portugal even closer to NATO. Portuguese public opinion became seriously concerned about press reports to the effect that the United States is of late demanding that the port of Lisbon be turned into a permanent base for U.S. aircraft carriers. Washington and Lisbon have already exchanged views on this issue. Moreover, the newspapers point out, measures are now being taken to extend the strategic air base in the Azores, which plays an important role in the transport of U.S. troops and military hardware to various parts of Western Europe and the Middle East.

'Short-sighted, Hypocritical' Stance

LD031351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Vernikov article under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Portugal's 'New Role?'"]

[Excerpts] The vivid photographs of happy people with red carnations in the buttonholes of their jackets and uniforms and in their rifle barrels are still fresh in our memory. It was then, in April 1974, that the long, long night of terror and fascism in Portugal ended and for the first time in many decades the people breathed freely. It seemed that the irreversibility of the changes was guaranteed by the revolutionary determination of the patriots, who had set themselves the goal of building a democratic, independent state on the ruins of the dictatorship--one of the most sinister and prolonged dictatorships in Europe.

The first post-revolutionary years were indeed promising in terms of the nature of the social changes initiated in the city and countryside and the principles of the state's domestic and foreign policy enshrined in the 1976 constitution. The military, handing over power to the socialists' civilian government, fulfilled their duty, aware nevertheless that local reaction and oligarchy would not tolerate their defeat and would seek ways of revenge. This was what soon happened, but the healthy forces of society were able to do battle with them and win.

An analysis of the activity of all the governments headed by socialist leader M. Soares shows that step by step they deviated from the people's revolutionary gains, under cover of demagogic slogans and promises. As a result, preconditions were created for the country's sharp turn to the right. The defeat of the socialists' government in last December's elections and the advent to power of the so-called "Democratic Alliance" headed by Sa Carneiro at the present stage of Portugal's development, observers believe, is a temporary setback for the country's democratic forces.

Lisbon was the first U.S. ally to support economic sanctions against Iran, having even before this made available to Washington military bases in the Azores for anti-Iranian operations. It actively supported the NATO Brussels session decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. It adopted a servile position in connection with the events in Afghanistan and mounted a shameless anti-Soviet campaign in the country.

So Portuguese reaction's domestic interests and NATO and U.S. militarist circles' aggressive aspirations merged. They merged by no means fortuitously; the latter had long counted on Sa Carneiro's government as a force capable if not of thwarting then of delaying the process of the country's democratization.

To all appearances Washington calculated that the reconnoiter had been carried out successfully and that the time had come for overt operations, all the more so since Lisbon itself was eagerly seeking to display zeal in fueling international tension. It was announced that an official Pentagon delegation would soon travel to Portugal to view the site selected in preliminary negotiations for a permanent base for U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines. "The Portuguese Government," the authorities' official spokesman said on this subject, "does not believe that the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers in Portuguese waters is a political threat or a threat to international security."

We can only be surprised at such a short-sighted and hypocritical stance on the part of the Portuguese Government. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR revealed the point of this operation more frankly: "The possible basing of aircraft carriers in Portugal is a component of U.S. strategy aimed at increasing its naval potential in Europe...." The U.S. administration to all appearances values highly the present Portuguese right-centrist government for going further than any of the Americans' European allies in its manifestations of solidarity with the United States. During J. Carter's recent visit to Lisbon the hosts heard from the lips of their guest open praise for their obedience in following the dangerous U.S. foreign policy course.

So, was it only NATO solidarity which formed the basis of the Portuguese Government's decision to supply the base? By no means. According to the same newspaper, the United States does not yet know what price it will have to pay, but something else is known: The lease on the base in the Azores was extended only after Washington had agreed to give Lisbon military and economic aid worth $140 million. This time it is obviously a case of modernizing the Portuguese Armed Forces.

Some people in Lisbon are inclined in this connection to believe that henceforth Portugal is being assigned a "new role" in NATO. What role? "Portugal will again be admitted to the secret nuclear planning group," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR again specifies. There is no need to guess where this dangerous course on the part of the present government, dooming a far from wealthy country to the arms race, can lead.

It is naive to suppose that this policy meets with approval in Portugal itself. The healthy forces of society, the country's communist party and patriotic military are sharply criticizing the government, proving with facts its antipopular essence. Whether they will be able to set up cooperation among themselves and bar the way to and defeat the "Democratic Alliance" during the election campaign which is already being mounted, or whether the turn to the right will nonetheless be effected--that is the question, the question of Portugal's future.

PORTUGUESE RALLIES OPPOSE U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD040448 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Thousands of Portuguese have taken part in rallies held in many cities in the country under the watchword of struggle for disarmament, against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The participants firmly condemned the policy pursued by the United States and the imperialist powers aimed at undermining international detente. Speaking at several rallies, former Portuguese President General Francisco da Costa Gomes called for firm action in defense of peace throughout the world. These rallies are part of a mass campaign sponsored by several democratic organizations in the country and will end with a festival of peace to be held next August. As the Portuguese press has pointed out, over 100 Portuguese MP's have voiced their support for this campaign.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE NORWEGIAN NATO ROLE

Boykov Sees U.S. Pressure

LD031139 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Boykov commentary under the rubric "Field Notes": "With Horns First..."]

[Text] NATO loves complaining. The bloc, which accounts for half the world's military expenditure, apparently "suffers" from a constant shortage of capital and is experiencing a "catastrophic deficit" in missiles, tanks, ships....

Listening to the NATO strategists, you will hear how they cannot sleep at nights, thinking of how to "paper over the cracks" in the bloc's eastern flank. "This flank," the New York TIMES writes, "is weak in the military respect, and complete chaos reigns there on the political plane."

The NATO leadership is sounding the alarm because of the situation in north Europe and, in the words of American military observer D. Middleton, is even asserting that somehow "the Russians could launch an attack...on northern Norway."

But NATO is not merely expressing disquiet. The complaints are a prelude to action. And north Europe is no exception.

Under cover of "the Soviet threat," an agreement was signed in March on the use of Norwegian ports, airports, railroads and highways, communications, living and service premises by U.S. Armed Forces under certain conditions. Experts drew attention to the fact that only countries on whose territory U.S. bases and military personnel were located had previously made such agreements with Washington.

In May high-ranking NATO generals concluded that there was a "need" to increase the bloc's air forces in the Scandinavian and Baltic region by approximately 50 percent in the coming years.

The next step in that direction was undertaken recently. A U.S. Congressional committee prepared a report. It proposes activating the U.S. role in "defending NATO's northern borders." In the event of a crisis in Norway and Denmark five marine brigades, and not two as was earlier announced, could be transferred there. It is planned to increase the number and duration of maneuvers in this region. It is envisaged that heavy military equipment will be stored not only in northern Norway, as was previously planned, but in central and southern parts of the country. The cost of military construction on Norwegian soil has even been determined--1 billion kroners.

In Oslo people expressed surprise that the "American plans have gone so far." Official representatives stated: Although the questions raised in the report are being discussed in Norway, no decision has yet been taken. Such statements, however, have not pacified Norwegian opinion, which is conscious of the danger of NATO's military preparations. "The deployment of such a large amount of equipment, as in the present case," (T. Berntsen), a member of the ruling Labor Party and member of the Storting (parliament), stated, "is conducive to the creation of an entirely new situation in the north."

The American plans are another example of how Washington is inciting the bloc's junior partners toward complicating the international situation. At the same time, some Norwegians support these schemes. Of course, all these people explain their position by reference to the "Soviet threat." As far back as 1944, Norway's King Haakon VII observed of such statements: "The Russian threat is nothing new. We knew about the myth of the 'Russian bast-shoes' [Russkiye lapti] in Tsarist times; the new thing since the Russian revolution is the 'Bolshevik threat.' There is no evidence that Russia has any aggressive plans toward Norway." There is no proof of this in 1980 either....

Finnish Gen Jorma Jaerventaus defined in these terms the role which the Pentagon and NATO chiefs are trying to assign to Norway: "The NATO bloc's scapegoat, standing with horns first." An unenviable role, it must be said.

Shelkov on Bases

LD072230 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Norwegian defense minister, Thorvald Stoltenberg, had talks with Pentagon representatives in Washington on the storage of American heavy weapons on Norwegian territory. Our observer, Vladimir Shelkov, comments on this:

Pentagon strategists have for a long time been interested in the north European countries and are doing everything to increase their military presence in them. For instance, in Norway there are now over 60 NATO sites, including navigation stations serving American nuclear submarines, Ammunition, fuel and other NATO equipment have been stored on Norwegian territory for several years, but this is not enough for the Pentagon. The United States demands that Norway should also accept the deployment of heavy American weapons there.

Without waiting for a decision by the Norwegian Government, the U.S. Congressional Budget Committee prepared a special report dealing with the financing of a U.S. Marine brigade on NATO's northern flank. This document also includes a surprising question concerning the storage of heavy military equipment in Norway so that special troops from the United States, Britain and Canada could use them in the event of a so-called crisis situation. The Norwegians are specially concerned because this U.S. Marine brigade is intended to undertake offensive operations and consequently it is to be equipped with the most modern weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Some try to claim that the deployment of NATO heavy weapons on Norwegian territory does not in general mean the establishment of bases; they are only said to be ordinary stores and therefore the Norwegian policy of not allowing bases is not violated. We must say directly that this is a very poor explanation to calm the Norwegians because in the event of the notorious crisis situation, which is not determined by the Norwegians but NATO, 10,000 U.S. Marines can quickly turn these stores into a base for offensive operations against neighboring countries.

But Norway is too small to guarantee that only these bases would be targets for counterattacks, and not the country's towns and villages. Therefore, intelligent Europeans well understand what may be the result of these increasing concessions to the demands of NATO and the Pentagon. Peace on the continent can only be guaranteed by the efforts aiming at deepening political detente so that detente may also be extended to the military field. The deployment of American heavy weapons in Norway is a step in the opposite direction.

VASILYEV ON UK WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT U.S. 'NUCLEAR NOOSE'

LD071601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 5

[G. Vasilyev "International Notes"; "Into the Noose"]

[Text] The indefatigable Francis Pym, the British defense secretary, has presented his compatriots with another surprise. A few days ago he disclosed that the British Government--the first European country to do this--has decided on the deployment sites for the American medium-range nuclear missiles. The dangerous honor of being launchpads for Pentagon nuclear weapons has been bestowed on the hamlets of Greenham Common (Berkshire) and Molesworth (Cambridgeshire) both in the environs of London. According to the minister, 160 American cruise missiles will be installed there, beginning 1983.

Having foisted on the NATO countries the decision to produce new American medium-range nuclear missile systems and deploy them in West Europe, Washington is exerting increasing pressure on its allies to secure the speediest unquestioning implementation of these plans. The people on the banks of the Potomac are unhappy at the fact that the public movement against Washington's arms race course and the slide into another cold war is mounting on the European continent. The American geopoliticians and generals are disturbed that certain West European countries' ruling circles are beginning to ponder the pernicious consequences of this course and are seeking ways of maintaining East-West dialogue, ways of preserving detente.

So now Pym appears on the scene. He is prepared without hesitation to be the first to thrust his head in the American nuclear missile noose.

It is almost a rule that on questions of the arms race foisted on the world by J. Carter's administration, M. Thatcher's Conservative government endeavors to be "more Catholic than the Pope." Despite the country's worsening economic and social problems, Britain is today spending more of its national product on military needs than do its European NATO partners. London is devising plans for the extensive modernization and reequipping of the British Armed Forces--ranging from the 5-6 billion-pound program for commissioning new submarines carrying Trident missiles, to preparations for chemical and bateriological warfare. Fueling the anti-Soviet psychosis, people on the banks of the Thames have announced the holding of the deterrent [ustrashayushohiy] "Crusader-80" military exercises in order to "verify preparedness for general mobilization and preparations for the country's defense and the transfer of reinforcements for the ground and air forces in West Germany."

And, finally, there is London's more than active stance on implementing the American plan for turning West Europe into the front line for deploying American "first strike" nuclear missile weapons. In this matter, so dangerous for the fate of the whole continent, the Tories are playing the unsavory role of volunteer salesmen for the U.S. military-industrial complex.

A considerable quantity of explosives, American included--on nuclear-powered submarines in Holy Loch and nuclear-armed aircraft--is already concentrated on Britain's comparatively small and densely populated territory. The addition of the latest transatlantic produced missiles turns the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" into a powder keg. Just what is Francis Pym hoping for as he cheerfully notifies his fellow citizens that new American missiles will appear in the environs of the British capital?

As the events of recent weeks testify, the British public is perceiving increasingly clearly just where the NATO course is leading. Concern for their own future is making many members of Parliament sharply criticize this course in Parliament and is prompting thousands and thousands of British people to stage massive protest demonstrations. It is in vain that Mr Pym contends that virtually the main reason for this is "the activity of the Soviet propaganda machines" which, he says, is endeavoring to "play on the concerns of ordinary British citizens." The British have enough common sense to realize for themselves just how dangerous the NATO muclear missile plans are for West Europe and, especially, their own country.

TURKISH CRITICISM OF TREATY WITH U.S. CITED

LD071337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[TASS reports: "Springboard for Intervention"]

[Text] London, 2 July--The British magazine NEW STATESMAN has published an article shedding some light on the nature of the American-Turkish "agreement on cooperation in the spheres of defense and the economy" signed recently in Ankara. According to the magazine, which managed to obtain a copy to the full text of the document, it "will enable the United States to organize adventures outside NATO's agreed geographical borders."

Since 1976, the article says, the United States has tried to preserve the formulations of the expired U.S.-Turkish treaty of 1969 which allowed U.S. troops to expand the scale of the operation carried out from Turkish bases beyond the confines of NATO's geographical borders. [paragraph continues]

These borders confined the NATO allies' sphere of operation to Europe, North America and the North Atlantic but "did not extend to the Persian Gulf and the Near East, which the Americans want to reach from Turkey." Washington, it is clear from the article, has achieved the implementation of the task it set itself.

The Turkish press, the magazine notes, is expressing the opinion that the treaty is a "springboard for American intervention against Iran." Sharp discontent has been caused in the country by Z. Brzezinski's statement in conversation with Turkish journalists that, if the "West's interests" require it, the NATO countries "will be forced to intervene in the Persian Gulf or throughout Southeast Asia."

MEDIA COVERAGE OF GISCARD'S VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

LD081250 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, July 8, TASS--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is continuing his state visit to the FRG. President Giscard d'Estaing's stay in the FRG is in the centre of attention of the West German mass media. In an interview to the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU the president stressed the independent role of France in international politics. In this connection a commentary of the local television singles out the thought that the French President "is openly saying that Europe should achieve independence from the Americans".

In its turn the PARIS QOTIDIENNE DE PARIS stresses that apart from everything the leaders of West Germany and France are united by "similar mistrust in the United States in general and Jimmy Carter in particular". In the paper's opinion the meetings and conversations that Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt had with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev are not a result of a chance combination of circumstances. "America's inability to formulate a consistent policy forces Europe to depart from Washington", the paper says. In this connection the newspaper LE MATIN reports that the first conversation between the French President and the FRG chancellor "was devoted first of all to the results of Schmidt's talks with Brezhnev".

Commenting on the visit by the French President, the Bonn correspondent of the New York TIMES stresses that Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing "share the opinion that relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union should be preserved."

USTINOV RECEIVES FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER AIKAS

LD071915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union, received Aikas, defense minister of the Republic of Finland, who is in the Soviet Union on holiday, on 7 July. A friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest took place.

Euromissiles Discussed

LD081627 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Euromissiles were a central topic in the talks held in Moscow yesterday between Minister of Defense LasseAeikaes and USSR Minister of Defense Dmitriy Ustinov.

Aeikaes, who today returned from a vacation in the Soviet Union, said that Ustinov had expressed the deep concern of the Soviet Union over the Euromissile issue. The ministers also discussed the relations between the defense forces of the two countries as well as the international situation. Minister of Defense Ustinov stressed during the talks that the Soviet Union has not proposed joint military exercises to Finland and that such exercises are not necessary. Minister of Defense Aeikaes said that they would not be in accordance with Finland's role.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND SIGNED

LD042226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Helsinki, 4 July (TASS)--The 23d session of the standing Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Commission ended here today. It was chaired by A. Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish part of the commission. The Soviet delegation was headed by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister. A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

The chief item on the agenda of the session was an examination of how fulfillment of the long-term program of developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland until 1990 is progressing. It was stressed that the program is being fulfilled successfully.

The commission, according to a press statement issued here by the trade and political department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, approved a draft protocol relating to the long-term program. It defines more precisely, complements and extends the program for a further 5 years, that is, until 1995, and decided to submit the protocol for discussion by the governments of both countries.

The commission noted with the satisfaction, the statement points out, that the 1976-80 agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and Finland is being implemented successfully and, according to estimates by the sides, the volume of trade in the present 5-year period will exceed R12 billion.

During the course of the commission meeting between Soviet foreign trade associations and Finnish firms, major contracts were signed, in particular for the construction of nine multipurpose icebreaker transport vessels for Arctic sailing for the USSR, as well as the supply of technological equipment for the construction on the third stage of the Svetogorsk pulp and paper complex, the statement says.

The results of the commission's session speak of the firm faith that we have in the friendly, good-neighborly relations between our countries, the integral part of which are formed by trade and economic links, stressed A. Karjalainen the chairman of the Finnish section of the commission in his speech at the protocol signing ceremony.

Sakhar Commentary

LD051429 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Vladislav Sakhar commentary]

[Text] As we have already noted, the 23d session of the Soviet-Finnish Economic Cooperation Commission has ended in Helsinki.

The Soviet delegation was led by USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The Finnish delegation was led by Ahti Karjalainen. Our observer Vladislav Sakhar comments on the results of the work of the commission:

The members of the commission concentrated at their session on the implementation of the long-term program on diversification and development of commercial, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, signed over 3 years ago by Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen. Soviet and Finnish specialists noted with satisfaction that during this time commercial and economic relations have developed positively and dynamically after receiving fresh impetus. Thus, trade in sectors like engineering, shipbuilding, energy and the chemical industry grew by one-third during these 3 years. In the forthcoming 5-year period trade will grow by a minimum of 30 percent. Finland is to deliver to the Soviet Union ships for Arctic goods transport and equipment for the Svetogorsk paper and cellulose complex. This is included in the protocol signed by Nikolay Patolichev and Ahti Karjalainen.

The protocol gives concrete guidelines for the implementation of the long-term program, extending to 1990, on economic cooperation. Of course, the participants in the session could not ignore such a mutually advantageous field of cooperation as that provided by the joint construction of industrial objectives on the territories of the Soviet Union and Finland. Finnish firms belonging to Oy Finn-Stroi have already started the building of the third stage of the Svetogorsk paper and cellulose complex in the area of Leningrad. But the most important cooperation project, which is given considerable significance in Finland, is the Kostamus mining complex in the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Republic. This working site employs 4,000 Finnish workers, and the first stage has already been completed. When we remember that hundreds of firms take part in this project by delivering materials and equipment, we can see how the building of the complex has considerably contributed to the reduction of unemployment in Finland.

We want to remind our listeners of the fact that at the moment in our countries there are over 20 industrial or economic objectives either completed or under construction. That is why the commission paid special attention to the development of productive and scientific-technological cooperation between Finnish and Soviet organizations. It has been shown in practice that this is very effective in the cooperation between the two countries, especially in sectors like cellulose and the paper industry, wood processing and mining industries; and the chemical industry. The members of the commission noted with satisfaction that the Soviet-Finnish commercial and economic relations are stable and mutually advantageous and are developing in accordance with the interests of our peoples.

SHIPPING TALKS WITH FRG PRODUCE NO RESULTS

LD071604 Hamburg DPA in German 1256 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--The fourth round of German-Soviet discussions on questions of ocean shipping has produced no concrete results. It was reported in Moscow today that the 4 days of talks at the end of June in Yalta took place "in a business-like and friendly atmosphere."

Christian Soelter from the Federal Transportation Ministry and representatives of the German shipowners attended the meeting. I.M. Averin, cheif of the Foreign Relations Administration in the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, led the talks on the Soviet side.

A key point was a further exchange of views on one of the major problems of the German shipowners. The Soviet Union's double competition in setting the freight charges from Western Europe to the Far East. Bonn would like Moscow to join the internationally set price agreements on freight charges. According to German experts, so far there are no indications that the Soviet Union will do so.

The next round of German-Soviet consultations on shipping questions is to take place during the first part of next year in the Federal Republic.

BRITISH MAGAZINE ARTICLE ON BBC-CIA LINK REPORTED

LD032218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2123 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] London, 3 July--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

New facts confirming that the British Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC, apart from misinformation, is directly engaged in espionage activity have become known. These facts show that the corporation maintains close contacts with British intelligence services and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Acting directly on the instructions of the Foreign Office, the BBC carries out widescale radio interception operations. As the latest issue of the magazine NEW STATESMAN reports, the BBC's main target is the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of Europe. In order to listen to their radio braodcasts, the corporation uses special centers, situated in Britain, and also the British Embassy in Vienna. Similar radio interception posts also exist in other regions, for instance, in Accra and Abidjan.

"The British Foreign Office and the 'secret intelligence service' are the BBC's main customers," the magazine stresses.

The BBC radio spies are fully supported by the Foreign Office, which allocates 4.4 million pounds for these purposes. The information received by the corporation goes to the Overseas Information Department, which, according to the magazine, is engaged in organizing secret propaganda campaigns. One should note that this department replaced the information research department of the Foreign Office in 1976, which, as its founders admitted, was an "anti-Soviet propaganda organ".

The article also contains direct evidence of BBC links with American "knights of the cloak and dagger". "Within the framework of an agreement concluded between the BBC and the CIA in 1948," the article says, "the two organizations are engaged in intercepting the majority of the most important radio broadcasts in the world. Both the BBC and CIA have a network of stations for gathering information abroad."

Naturally, the BBC management denies such unseemly cooperation. However, as the NEW STATESMAN reports, "there is direct agreement on the coordination of activities between the U.S. Foreign Broadcasting Information Service (which is a CIA agency--correspondent's note) and the BBC. In 1974-75, the British corporation was obliged to increase its monitoring of broadcasts from Portugal and Spain in order to satisfy CIA requirements.

"In 1976-77 the BBC devoted increased attention to Eastern Europe as a result of a deal with the CIA, which in exchange took over the monitoring in the Far East being carried out from Hong Kong."

The NEW STATESMAN disclosures have come at a time when as part of its shameless anti-Soviet campaign the Conservative government of Great Britain is stepping up the war in the heavens against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Specific instructions on this score were given by Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who in May of this year openly called for the "launching of a mass propaganda campaign on an unprecedented scale in order to influence Soviet public opinion."

IZVESTIYA REBUTS ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT OF TOURISTS IN USSR

LD031629 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 July 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Backstage of Diversions" a feature under the general headline "Who Is Reviving the 'Iron Curtain'?" It is comprised of a 1,000-word London dispatch by correspondent V. Skosyrev and an 800-word V. Barsov article. The first of these describes how the British media complained of ill-treatment of British tourists in the Soviet Union. While not denying these allegations, V. Skosyrev maintains that the "victims" were not tourists at all but and been sent by anti-Soviet organizations to make contact with dissidents and that the propaganda campaign represents an attempt to dissuade British people, particularly Olympic athletes, from visiting the USSR. The dispatch continues as follows:

"The Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference, which was also signed by the British head of government, obliges states to promote the development of contacts in the spheres of trade, science, culture and others. People on the banks of the Thames prefer not to remember this provision of the Final Act. In the grip of bellicose intoxiation, the Tory leaders have obviously set themselves the directly opposite task. They would like to return Soviet-British relations to cold war times by dropping an 'iron curtain' in the path of normal intercourse between our states. This is shown not just by London's decision to increase the list of commodities whose export to the USSR is banned and to reduce scientific exchange.

"There has recently been an increase in the number of unfriendly acts directed against Soviet citizens coming to Britain. Diplomats are detained and subjected to lengthy interrogation at London's Heathrow Airport. Attempts are made to apply the same procedure to a whole group of employees who have arrived to work in the Soviet Embassy, although they hold passports with British visas. 'Persons unknown' beat up a Soviet tourist who is also an invalid. These are just a few examples. The list of similar incidents could be continued."

IZVESTIYA's correspondent then goes on to claim that the majority of British people have not been taken in by the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and continue to support the maintenance of good relations, cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union and the British Olympic team's participation in the Moscow games.

V. Barsov's article deals with the activities in Leningrad of one of the British tourists mentioned in Skosyrev's dispatch--Manchester housewife Mrs (Ebendstern). She is reportedly a leading figure in the "committee of 35"--an organization set up to defend Soviet Jews--and visited and telephoned many people in Leningrad for the purpose of getting them to work for the committee.

INCREASED BRITISH ARMS SALES TO PRC NOTED

LD091303 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] London, July 9, TASS--Britain continues broadening cooperation with China in the field of armaments. The "Marconi Avionics" has concluded the other day a big contract for the supply of weapons to the PRC, which is estimated to be worth more than 40 million pounds sterling. The details of this contract are so far kept secret, but as the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES points out today, it can be said in all confidence that the equipment will be used for military purposes, in particular for a modernisation of the fighter aircraft fleet of the Chinese Air Force.

The newspaper assesses this contract as fresh evidence of Beijing intention to modernise its armed forces by means of Western technology.

It is believed that the contract with the "Marconi Avionics" may be followed by a contract between the PRC and the "British Air Space Corporation." In this case, China will receive at its disposal air-to-air missiles.

During his visit to London last year, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Yong held talks on the purchases of British-made tanks, anti-tank guns, and rockets and fire-arms. The question of the sale to the PRC of "Harrier" vertical take-off fighter bombers has been by no means removed from the agenda. In the opinion of observers, the point now is only the price of the aircraft. Reports have also leaked into the press to the effect that China is on the quiet showing interest in the possibility to purchase multi-purpose "Tornado" aircraft.

PRAVDA CARRIES GOVERNMENT, PARTY ENDORSEMENT OF TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

Under the headline "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers; On the Results of the Talks Between the Leaders of the USSR and the FRG," Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 July 1980, page 1 carries the unattributed report which comparison reveals to be identical to the item entitled "Government, Party Bodies Endorse Results of Talks With Schmidt" in the 7 July 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 3.

TUDEH PARTY'S KIANURI ON U.S. PLOTS AGAINST IRAN

LD071145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Berlin, 2 July TASS--U.S. imperialism's aim is to strike a fatal blow against the Iranian revolution and to eliminate the Iranian people's revolutionary gains, N. Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian People's (Tudeh) Party Central Committee, stated in an interview with the weekly HORIZONT. The recent subversive operation mounted against our country by Washington, he noted, was to have been the signal for a counterrevolutionary putsch that had been prepared.

The first secretary of the Iranian People's Party Central Committee advocated strengthening the unity of all the political forces and groupings in the country opposed to imperialism's intrigues.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA PUBLISH SOVIET EMBASSY STATEMENT TO IRAN

LD081544 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 8, TASS--The newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA today publish a statement of the Embassy of the USSR in the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the intention of the elements hostile to the Soviet Union to carry out provocative actions against the USSR Embassy in Iran up to and including seizure of the embassy. "The purpose of such actions," the statement says, "is to damage the goodneighbourly relations between the two countries". The statement of the USSR Embassy draws the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran and other competent Iranian authorities to the dangerous nature of such actions, and demands that they take all the proper measures to rule out such a possibility.

The newspaper IZVESTIYA also publishes a statement of the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, to the effect that Iran's security bodies had been given the necessary instructions to take additional measures to ensure the safety of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran.

The statement of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and the statement of the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, were broadcast today by Soviet radio and television.

IRANIAN WEEKLY CITED ON HOSTAGES ISSUE

LD081500 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 8, TASS--The Iranian weekly DONIAY-E IRAN notes today that before the American spies who are being held in Iran, are released the United States must satisfy the demands earlier set forth by Iran. As is known, these demands include the extradition of the overthrown shah, who is guilty of cruel crimes against the Iranian people, the return to the Iranian people of the wealth plundered by him, and the commitment by the United States to stop rude interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The paper writes further that the Iranian parliament is yet to elect a prime minister and that when he is elected his government will face the top-priority task of drafting the country's emergency budget. This budget will then be studied by parliament and approved by it. It is only after this that parliament will be able to study the problem of the Americans who are being held in Iran and charged with espionage against the Islamic Republic of Iran. A number of other papers write in this connection that quite possibly the Americans will not be released before November 4 this year, the date of the presidential elections in the United States which coincides with the first anniversary of the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran.

Rejecting inventions of the Western press about the alleged poor state of health of the American hostages, the paper writes that they have been provided with training facilities and are regularly receiving letters and gifts from their families in the United States. They also have access to books and magazines, listen to the radio and watch TV.

ADMIRAL YEGOROV MEETS WITH SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

For reportage on the meeting between Admiral Yegorov and the Syrian Defense Minister, see the 8 July issue of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON CONGRESS RESULTS

LD080853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS correspondent V. Shchennikov interview with Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee: "Tasks of Syrian Communists"]

[Text] The Fifth Syrian Communist Party Congress was held recently. It summed up the party's activities in recent years and outlined tasks for the future. TASS correspondent V. Shchennikov asked Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, to describe how the congress proceeded and what were the most important results of its work.

First of all it must be emphasized, K. Bakdash said, that the congress met in a complex political situation characterized by the dangerous activation of imperialism and reaction in the Near East. In this situation the Syrian leadership pursues a policy aimed at achieving a just Near East settlement and stronger unity of action among Arab countries. Syria plays an active role in the activities of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front (it also includes Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the PLO), which has become an important factor in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism. It is resolutely opposed to the Camp David agreements.

The congress was held under the slogan of strengthening Syria's national independence and consolidating the country's progressive patriotic forces, which advocate the full liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

From the congress platform, K. Bakdash continued, we appealed to the parties making up Syria's National Progressive Front [NPF] to help to unite the NPF and strengthen its role in the life of the country and in mobilizing the Syrian people to struggle against imperialism and its henchmen in the Near East.

Syrian communists advocated strengthening the state sector and enhancing its role in national economic development and came out in favor of the full implementation of agrarian reform, the liberation of the countryside from the influence of big owners and the realization of the slogan "land to those who work it!"

Great attention was devoted to questions of the struggle for democracy, freedom of the press and a stronger role for mass organizations of workers, peasants and the patriotic intelligentsia. Syrian communists evaluated positively the results of sessions of the NPF central leadership and the resolution of the Seventh Ba'th Party Conference. At the same time they pointed out that a tense internal political situation has recently taken shape in Syria. It graphically attests that the slightest relaxation of vigilance inevitably leads to the hostile activation of local reaction associated with the forces of imperialism and Zionism. [paragraph continues]

The campaign of political terror mounted by reactionaries against representatives of the country's patriotic forces and their attempts to intimidate the population were sharply condemned.

The forum of Syrian communists, K. Bakdash went on to say, evaluated highly the Soviet Union's position on questions of a Near East settlement and on other very important international problems. The congress came out unanimously in favor of the further development of friendship with the USSR and cooperation with the Soviet people in diverse spheres. The delegates greeted the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message with great enthusiasm.

The congress sharply criticized the attempt by certain politicians to impose the so-called "two superpowers" theory on the Arab peoples and to equate the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy with the United States' aggressive actions. Syrian communists resolutely condemned the American administration's desire to impose its will on the Arab peoples and to draw them into the orbit of its reactionary policy.

The Lebanese events were one of the questions discussed at the congress. The delegates came out in support of the policy of the Syrian leadership, which advocates achieving national concord in Lebanon founded on the country's independence, the integrity of its territory and the preservation of the country's national unity.

Great attention was devoted to strengthening the party's ideological, political and organizational unity. The congress called for the strengthening of discipline and internal party democracy, the improvement of organizational work and the development of Leninist principles in the party's activities.

Syrian communists, K. Bakdash said in conclusion, firmly believe in the righteousness of their cause and look to the future with optimism. They fully share the confidence expressed by L.I. Brezhnev that the eighties will be years of new successes in communist building, years of the strengthening and development of world socialism and of new progress in the cause of ensuring lasting peace. Communists and all honest citizens of Syria regard L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum as a graphic manifestation of sincere concern for peace and as a fervent appeal to the peoples of the world to develop mutually advantageous cooperation and to avert the danger of a new world war.

SYRIA, PLO PROPOSE WORKING DOCUMENT AT AMMAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD081658 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, July 8, TASS--The conference of foreign affairs, economy and finance ministers of Arab countries, with the exception of Egypt, continues its deliberations here. The participants in the conference are discussing plans and recommendations which are to be examined by the first Arab economic summit meeting due in Amman next November. The meeting is to discuss the common Arab strategy in the field of economic.

In this connection special attention is attached to a joint working document proposed by the delegations of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Syria and the PLO say, in part, that the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation with friendly countries, above all with the Soviet Union, is an important contribution to the common Arab cause.

The document calls for an active use of oil as a weapon in the struggle for the triumph of the just Arab cause. The document also calls for 25 percent reduction in the extraction and export of oil to the United States, Western Europe and Canada. The document stresses that such a move would influence those countries and would help to alter their position for the benefit of the Arab and Palestinian cause.

Both delegations called for stronger Arab solidarity and resolute struggle against the Camp David accords and the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks on the so-called "autonomy" for the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Sector. The working document stresses the necessity to continue to keep the Egyptian regime in isolation.

Syria and the PLO believe that a just peace in the Middle East can be established only given the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories.

ALGERIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT CONGRESS HELD

LD070855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 5

[Yuriy Vladimirov dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Algerian 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Algiers--An extraordinary National Liberation Front Party [FLN] congress was held in Algiers recently. For 5 days 3,998 delegates held a serious discussion about the paths of the future political and socioeconomic development of the democratic and popular republic of Algeria. The main result of their work was the approval of the directives of the country's national economic plan for 1980 through 1984. The party forum was preceded by broad discussions of the draft 4-year plan at meetings of working people and in the press. This attests to the Algerian citizens' active participation in the management of the economy and state.

The FLN congress which met on the threshold of independence day, which will be celebrated here on 5 July, examined plans for the future proceeding from the experience of the 18 years of building a free Algeria. The country which formerly imported nails now produces tractors and color television sets. In Algeria free education and health systems are in operation.

The Algerians do not keep quiet about the blunders committed or the shortcomings which still exist. They were mentioned from the rostrum of the party forum: for instance the formerly inadequate attention paid to the needs of agriculture. The need was noted for stricter control over the actions of the Western monopolies to whose services Algeria is obliged to resort.

The directives of the Algerian 5-year plan are aimed at strengthening the state sector of industry and the balanced development of the sectors of the economy, at reducing its dependence on the West, at intensifying agrarian transformations and training national cadres. Special attention is paid to satisfying the Algerians' vital concerns: expanding housing construction, improving water supplies for population centers, developing public transport and so forth. After discussion at the next session of the National People's Assembly--the republic's parliament--the document will be made law.

The congress paid attention to the further improvement of the FLN's organizational structure. The new edition of the first articles of its rules asserts that "the FLN is the Algerian people's vanguard party." It stresses that the FLN is "the only party in the country" whose aim is "to build socialism within the framework of national values and Islam." There is no doubt that the development of Algeria's economic and trade relations with the socialist and developing countries, the congress delegates said, will promote the consolidation of the republic's independence and its advance along a path of socialist orientation.

The FLN congress demonstrated its determination to continue the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, to render support to the national liberation movement in the Arab East, Latin America, and southern Africa, and to make efforts to ensure peace and security in the Mediterranean and northwest Africa. The results of the congress were welcomed with enthusiasm by the Algerian people as an action program for the consolidation of the country's independence and its further flourishing.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'FRIENDLY' SOVIET-NIGERIAN TALK

LD081531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 2 July V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by Senator Ahmadou Rufai.

During a conversation held in a friendly atmosphere questions concerning Soviet- Nigerian relations were touched on, as were some international problems.

Soviet people, V.V. Kuznetsov said, have always been on the side of the African peoples struggling for their independence and for total liberation of the African Continent from colonialism.

We support the Nigerian people's efforts aimed at the peaceful, independent development of their country. Soviet-Nigerian relations are of a positive nature. They embrace various spheres of activity and are developing consistently for the good of our countries' peoples.

Concerning the international situation, V.V. Kuznetsov drew the guests' attention to the Soviet Union's struggle for peace and international security and to the proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and aimed at further developing the detente process, limiting the arms race and effecting disarmament. V.V. Kuznetsov noted the great importance of the joint efforts of parliamentarians from different countries in the struggle against the danger of war.

The Nigerian delegation head expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and for the hospitality.

The Soviet Union, which established friendly relations with our country 20 years ago, he said, continues to maintain and develop these relations. The USSR'S role in the solution of the problems facing Nigeria is rated very highly by our people. We thank you for your solidarity, support and economic assistance.

While adhering to a policy of nonalignment, the guest continued, Nigeria rates highly the Soviet Union's stance on maintaining and consolidating peace.

I want to assure you, the delegation head said in conclusion, that we are returning to the motherland with the finest impressions of your country.

A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.I. Stukalin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium executives participated in the conversation.

GORSHKOV, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

For reportage on the visit of Adm Sergey Gorshkov to Ethiopia, see the East Africa section of the 8 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DUDKO RECANTATION ON ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

ID081111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Text of "Statement by priest D. Dudko": "The West Seeks Sensations..."--first three paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] In January 1980, D. Dudko, a priest from Grebnevo in Moskovskaya Oblast's Shchelkovskiy Rayon, was called to account by state security organs for anti-Soviet activity.

Western centers for subversion specializing in anti-Soviet fabrications have launched a noisy campaign in this context about the "persecutions for faith" which are allegedly taking place in the USSR and about Dudko's "groundless arrest."

As was established in the course of the proceedings, D. Dudko, who maintained criminal ties with representatives of foreign anti-Soviet organizations, provided them with prepared slanderous material which discredits the Soviet state and social system and which is being widely used in conducting hostile activity against the USSR. Dudko himself fully acknowledged his guilt, condemned his anti-Soviet activity and renounced it. His statement to the press is published below.

In January 1980 I was arrested by state security organs for anti-Soviet activity.

At first I denied my guilt and stated that I had never spoken against Soviet power but as a priest I wage a struggle against godlessness. Then I understood that I had been arrested not for my belief in God but for a crime.

Even before my arrest I had doubts about the correctness of my actions which, of course, did not have just religious connotations.

Meditation helped me come to what I am now sure are the correct conclusions. I understand the harm I did to my country and my church. At the same time I realize, despite my conflict with the law, how long and patiently the Soviet Government treated me, spared me, made concessions to me and repeatedly tried to direct me onto the path of truth.

At the same time I thought that I was a Christian, and a priest moreover, and in the scriptures it is said: "All power is from God; he who opposed that power opposes God's ordinance." There is the evidence of the crime, however you look at it, from a religious or a state viewpoint. The fundamental point was revealed--and I had already convicted myself of the crime. Further unravelling of the wound-up knot in my life became easier, and I began to look at my activity critically.

"How does your struggle with godlessness manifest itself?" I asked myself. You are struggling with all sorts of criminality: drunkenness, hooliganism, moral decay, for the strengthening of the family and thereby of society--this is good, but they are not accusing you of this; Soviet power is also struggling against this. You are fighting for the Orthodox faith, and they are not accusing you of this. It has never been suggested to you, let us admit, that you renounce your faith in God; what is more, they say that the church has a patriotic significance, and in the Patriotic War both nonbelievers and believers took part in the struggle for our motherland's independence. Look at the Russian Orthodox Church and what it is doing. The path which we have now has been chosen by none other than the patriarchs. And you tried to teach the bishops that they were not doing right. [paragraph continues]

Does this not conceal a design to bring the church into conflict with the state? Look into it as you must. Remember how ordinary believers reproached you with being involved in politics. Is not your struggle with godlessness in fact simply a struggle with Soviet power? This question had to be answered, even if just to myself, especially since I had been convicted of anti-Soviet activity. Soviet power dealt with me humanely and freed me. But did I draw the correct conclusions from this? Of course not.

I went further and further in my reasoning and remembered what I had written and printed abroad. The content of my books and articles caused me particular anxiety. I found it uncomfortable remembering those anti-Soviet utterances and the slanders which they contained. I was embarrassed, became agitated and felt myself to be guilty. Did you not see that for all your kindness (your kindness was not overlooked either) your intent proved to be malicious?

Repent. Do you really believe that the West will understand you better than we ourselves? Even the Russians who live there. They lost touch with their motherland long ago and know little of what is being done here.

You swear your love for your people and your motherland. Love is not expressed in words, it must be implemented in deeds, above all by rejecting everything which is not right. Start thinking as a Christian, and especially as a priest: The people are your people with whom you must live and share, as they say, your joys and sorrows, but you are trying to do everything alone, whence stem your errors, blunders and delusions. Ultimately there is no truth without love for people--this truth is harsh, as the Russian Saint Serafim Sarovskiy says. And love for the people means simultaneously love for God. If any man say that he loves God, but hates his brother, this is a lie, says the evangelist John the Divine. So understand what you must do. God decreed that you should live nowhere else, but here in the Soviet Union. And if even the most insignificant thing does not happen by accident, then the fact that you live here is even less an accident. And you must not fly off somewhere in dreams, but remain here, doing what is useful for everyone.

Consider, too, what our Russian Orthodox Church does. Giving people moral education, it wages the struggle for peace, which is now so necessary to everyone--look how much enmity there is in the world, how the Carter administration is engaging in saberrattling, threatening fraticidal war and arousing indignation and protest among all peoples with its aggressive designs.

I went on and on, going over what I had done step by step. Finally, look what the West is printing first and foremost from your writings, what it is trying to broadcast on the radio. Take just your own paper--the sermon "In the Light of Transfiguration." Necessarily those cases which discredit our country, and unverified material found its way into your newspaper. Surely your vainglory as a writer does not outweigh everything else? Do you think they need you? People who have gone over there and are disappointed in that way of life have already written to you: The West seeks sensations, it is amusing itself with you, it will tire of you and cast you aside, they are already up in arms against you there. So whom do you serve? Do you understand now? A rolling stone gathers no moss, they say, and you are flying off somewhere or other in your imagination and not seeing what is happening in the country.

And I had no answer for myself.

I saw that I had succumbed to the broadcasting of those propaganda voices that are aimed at undermining our system, and had not seen what is really being done in our country for the people's benefit.

Moreover, while regarding myself as a member of the Russian Orthodox Church, I was unwilling to march in step with it, forgetting that our church is doing precisely what it must do.

I renounce what I did and assess my so-called struggle against godlessness as a struggle against Soviet power.

My activity acquired an anti-Soviet character even more because it was at first fanned, and then in essence directed from abroad. Slanderous materials which were received from me by New York TIMES correspondent C. Wren, American Professor A.R. Nebolsin, Archbishop of Brussels and Belgium (Vasiliy) and other foreign citizens were used in hostile propaganda against our state. Even before I was no admirer of abroad, and now I am convinced that foreigners, interfering in our internal affairs, will do us nothing but harm.

That became particularly clear to me after the time when in April 1979 I was visited in my apartment by Danish citizen Folke Filskov and Austrian citizen Maria Filskova, representatives of the so-called "International Christian Movement for Freedom of Faith," who incited me and my former associates to collect and send abroad slanderous information about the situation of believers in the USSR and discussed questions of the need for joint hostile actions during the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, in particular in terms of the more active utilization of anti-Soviet foreign radio station, the illegal importation of various kinds of literature into the Soviet Union and the holding of demonstrations and protests in connection with violations of human rights allegedly taking place in our country. Seeing that the Filskovs' mission was clearly subversive in nature, in June of the same year I refused to take part in a meeting with British member of Parliament D. Atkinson, who had come to Moscow with the same goals. In the future I renounce illegitimate ties with abroad.

I also wish to state that I repudiate the slanderous books and articles which I wrote and as the author I forbid their further publication.

I have written a letter to the patriarch, telling him what happened with me, asking his forgiveness and asking him to receive me as newly born into the numbers of his comrades in arms and to permit me to work for the good of my church and my motherland.

In renouncing my anti-Soviet activity and my incorrect actions toward the Russian Orthodox Church, I also wish to say a word to my former associates.

We live on Soviet soil and must adhere to our country's laws. The nonobservance of its laws is harmful above all to our country, fragments our internal forces and brings sufferings which nobody needs. It is necessary to think not only of ourselves, but of our families, of those who march with us, since it is easy to find yourself in the position of an apostate. That word injures the self-esteem, but it must be confessed. Now that there is danger from outside, we must all unite and serve one cause with our power and our people, who are given to us by God and to whom we are all answerable.

I have written this letter to the press with the aim of ensuring that no more anti-Soviet ballyhoo is created around my name. I want to serve a cause which I will not have to repent, quietly and modestly, as a true son of the Russian Orthodox Church and as a true son of my fatherland.

REPORT ON MUSLIM CONFERENCE IN BAKU

LD061654 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Eighth Conference of Muslim Clerics and the Faithful of Transcaucasia was held recently in Baku.

The conference debated a request by (Sayfulislam Nirzadanfar Ibrahimov) to be released from his post as chairman of the religious board for health reasons. The conference agreed to the request. New elections to the board took place and (Al-Hajji Allah Shukr Bashayif Akhawan Dujami' Tazabir al-Kabir, of Baku was unanimously elected as chairman of the religious board for Transcaucasia Muslims.

The participants unanimously approved a message to all honest people which expressed anxiety over the attempts of imperialist countries, headed by the United States, to intensify international tension. The conference vehemently condemned American imperialist intrigues against the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan, and called for an immediate halt to these criminal provocative deeds bent on reinstating the two anti-popular regimes which were toppled in these two countries. The message denounced the U.S. Government which verbally claims to protect Islam but which protects the Israeli aggressors who usurped Arab territories and who are vilefying Islamic holy places and are seeking to deny the Palestinian Muslim people their own homeland.

The message said: We transcaucasian Muslims ask the leaders of the United States to refrain from the reactionary and colonial policy against the tortured Palestinian people and the other peoples of Islamic countries.

EUROPEAN MUSLIMS ELECT CHAIRMAN AT CONFERENCE

LD061656 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A routine conference of Muslim clerics and representatives of the Islamic communities in the European part of the Soviet Union and Siberia was held in Ufa, capital of Bashkirskaya ASSR. It elected a new board under the chairmanship of the imam and the speaker of Kazan mosque, graduate of Al-Azhar University, (Sayif Tal'at Taziyyig).

SHEVARDNADZE REPORTS TO GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM

LD071350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting of the Georgian Republic party aktiv opened today in Tbilisi. It will discuss the results of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization in ushering in the 26th party congress in a worthy manner. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee delivered a report on this subject.

TADZHIK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SET FOR 23 JAN 1981

LD081426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of Tadzhikistan held in Dushanbe today discussed the results of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks of the republican party organization for implementing its decisions. A report was delivered by Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee. Reports and speeches noted that the working people of Tadzhikistan are fulfilling the tasks of the 5-year plan successfully. Workers in industry and agriculture have fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months, and R33 million worth of additional industrial products have been manufactured. An adopted resolution stresses the resolve of the republic's labor collectives to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements. The next, 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan will be convened on 23 January next year.

KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, KUNAYEV REPORT

AU090744 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 8 Jul 80

["Notice on a Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 14th plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held on 8 July 1980. The plenum examined the issue of convening the routine 15th congress of the Kazakh Communist Party. A report on the subject was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. A decision was adopted on the issue discussed.

With this the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum completed its proceedings.

Participating in the proceedings of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum was Comrade Rachkov, sector chief in the Organizational Party Work Department in the CPSU Central Committee.

Decision on 15th Congress

AU090745 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 8 Jul 80

["Decision Adopted by the 14th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee on Convening the Routine 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party"]

[Text] The routine 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party shall be convened on 4 February 1981.

The following agenda has been endorsed for the congress: A report by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee with Comrade Kunayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, as speaker; a report by the Kazakh Communist Party Auditing Commission with Comrade Bondarenko, Kazakh Communist Party Auditing Commission chairman, as speaker; the election of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

The membership shall be represented at the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee by one delegate for every 450 Communist Party members.

Delegates to the 15th congress of the Kazakh Communist Party shall be elected, in accordance with the CPSU statutes, by a closed secret ballot at oblast party conferences. Communists belonging to party organizations in the Soviet Army, Internal and Border Guard troops shall elect delegates to the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party together with the corresponding oblast party organizations at oblast party conference.

LATVIAN GOSSNAB CHAIRMAN RELIEVED OF DUTIES

LD081525 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 June 1980 front-pages a Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 17 June relieving Yuriy Leonidovich Proshkovich of his duties as chairman of the Latvian SSR Gossnab "in connection with his transfer to other work," and a similar decree appointing "Comrade Lev Davidovich Lubotskiy" as his replacement.

ANDREY SAKHAROV ISSUES STATEMENT FROM EXILE

LD081219 London NOW! in English 4-10 Jul 80 pp 57-64

["Extract" of statement by USSR human rights activist Andrey Sakharov entitled "The Sakharov Testament" and described as "his first major statement since his exile."]

[Text] I should like to offer some thoughts on problems that have been troubling me and discuss the way they appear to me here in Gorkiy, a city closed to foreigners, in the depths of the Soviet Union, where I now live under vigilant surveillance by the KGB.

Western Problems

A totalitarian system conducts its policy through control from a single center--diplomacy, information and disinformation services inside and outside the country, foreign trade, tourism, scientific-technological exchanges, economic and military assistance to liberation (a word that must sometimes be used with quotes) movements, foreign policy of satellite countries and clandestine activities--all these are coordinated from a single center. Special attention must be paid here to clandestine activities, since a person is inclined to forget something if it is not waved in front of his eyes.

The West and developing countries are filled with citizens who by reason of their positions are able to promote Soviet influence and expansionist goals.

Some of them are motivated by ideas that at least merit discussion. After all, in the Soviet Union, the ideological epicenter, and in China as well, communist ideology is not a complete fraud, not a total delusion. It arose from a striving for truth and justice, like other religious, ethical and philosophical systems. Its weakness, its failure and its degradation--evident from the very beginning-represent a complex historical, scientific and psychological phenomenon that requires separate analysis.

There are others among such people who conduct themselves in a "progressive" manner because they consider it profitable, prestigious or fashionable.

A third category consists of naive, poorly informed or indifferent people who close their eyes and ears to the bitter truth and eagerly swallow any sweet lie.

Finally, there is the fourth group--people who have been "bought" in the most direct sense of the word, not always with money. These include some political figures, businessmen, a great many writers and journalists, government advisers, and heads of the press and television. Overall, they make up quite a group of influential people.

(I can't resist telling about an incident involving my wife and me. Two leading and influential American scientists, arriving in the Soviet Union to take part in a conference, were given envelopes containing money for personal expenses. Out of politeness and embarrassment they felt they could not decline the money. So in a state of confusion, they gave it to us and asked that we pass it on to scientists who had lost their jobs. We don't know how many other such incidents there have been.)

Of course, there are many spies, secret agents and organisers of sabotage. This is true of nations other than the USSR, but a totalitarian system has special opportunities. In particular, one cannot arbitrarily reject allegations by some writers about connections between the KGB and international terrorism. The absence of direct proof about such links and concern about a further worsening of tensions make governments of the West reluctant to look too deeply into this sensitive question.

Unity of all its forces is one of the advantages of totalitarianism in its world offensive threatening the pluralist West. What can the West do to counter this challenge? Of course, in historical perspective, in conditions of peaceful and orderly development, the pluralist and free systems are more viable and dynamic. Therefore the future will follow the path of pluralist and converging scientific-technological progress.

But the world is facing very difficult times and cruel cataclysms if the West and the developing countries trying to find their place in the world do not now show the required firmness, unity and consistency in resisting the totalitarian challenge. This relates to governments, to the intelligentsia, businessmen and to all people. It is important that the common danger be fully understood--everything else will then fall into place. In this regard, I believe in Western man. I have faith in his mind, which is practical and efficient and at the same time aspires to great goals. I have faith in his good intentions and his decisiveness.

Recent months have been under the shadow of the events in Afghanistan and Tehran. The reaction in Europe, at least the initial reaction, has not been as consistent and united as, in my opinion, it should have been. One could read assertions in the press of the following type: "Let Carter worry about it. He's the one facing the elections. After all, this is a purely American matter. We have our own problems."

I am unable to judge how widespread are such views. In my opinion, they are very harmful. Recently, the West German author Gunter Grass and three other writers issued a statement in this spirit. The Soviet press delights in quoting such statements, forgiving the authors all their past "sins." The anti-Americanism of certain representatives of the West European intelligentsia would be merely amusing, given their show of exaggerated sensitivity, if it were not so harmful.

In truth, Europe has much of which it can be proud. But it is inappropriate for Europe to adopt an arrogant attitude. The tragic nature of our time does not permit this. Europe must fight shoulder to shoulder with the transoceanic democracy, which is Europe's creation and Europe's main hope.

A certain lack of unity, of course, is the reverse side of the coin of democratic pluralism, the West's major strength. But this disunity is also caused by the systematic Soviet policy of driving "wedges", a policy that the West has not resisted adequately because of carelessness and blindness. Nonethelsss, I feel that in the course of recent crises a positive shift has appeared in the stand of the West and of the developing countries. Only the future will show whether I am right.

Among the important events of recent years is a movement toward greater independence by several European communist parties--though now the French have apparently beaten a quick retreat. There may be profound consequences if the parties continue to reject dogmatism and unquestioning support of Moscow (in such matters as Afghanistan, for example) and if they accept certain pluralist principles. It would be very important if the European communist parties joined all democratic forces in supporting human rights in the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

One of the causes of the weakening position of the West is its dependence on oil supplies, a "fatal dependency," as an American leader has remarked. The geopolitics of the Soviet Union is aimed precisely at this weak point. In these circumstances, the West cannot afford to deprive itself of nuclear energy, which gives room for diplomatic and economic "manoeuvring."

Concern about safety and environmental hazards should have no bearing on the principal issue--to build or not to build nuclear stations--but only on how to build them. The price in terms of polluting the environment is greater from coal and oil than from nuclear energy. Of course, other sources of energy must be developed as an alternative to oil, including coal despite its ecological shortcomings.

Strict conservation must be introduced in the use of electricity and heat. Steps must be taken to provide small cars, good public transportation, insulation of homes, integrated heating systems and, especially, introduction of technological processes in industry to conserve electricity. Western voters must demand this from government leaders and not allow demagogues to exploit these problems for their selfish ends.

Internal Problems

Defense of human rights has become a worldwide ideology, uniting on a humane basis people of all nationalities and with the most diverse convictions. I have very high regard for them all, for Amnesty International and its struggle for release of prisoners of conscience, against torture and the death penalty; for the International League for Human Rights, and for the rights' activists in Eastern Europe, China and other countries, where they show great bravery in coping with cruel repression.

In the Soviet Union, the movement for human rights emerged in its present form at the end of the 1960s with publication of the Chronicle of Current Events, an anonymous underground journal that reports cases of violations in the Soviet Union factually and without subjective comment. Despite severe repressions, the journal has continued to appear, a total to date of 54 issues. In more recent years, appeals by the Helsinki Group (formed in the Soviet Union to check on compliance with human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security) began to appear.

The human rights movement has no political objectives and its participants have no desire to gain political power. Their only weapon is the free access and dissemination of information. It is of vital importance that the movement limit itself to non-violent methods. Such a position is logical in a country that has passed through the violence of every circle of hell. Calls for new revolutionary upheavals of for intervention would be mad and a terrible crime in an unstable world only several steps from the thermonuclear abyss.

Participants in the human rights movement speak out openly for human rights whenever they learn of violations, and they inform the people. They have also set themselves the task of correcting the historical record about a society and individual citizens if the truth has been distorted by official propaganda. They help the families of victims of repression. I am convinced that this is what is needed is a pure moral movement to plant in people's minds a basis for democratic and pluralist transformation. This is crucial to the country and essential to all mankind for the sake of peace on earth.

The consciousness of broad masses of the population has been deformed by a number of factors: decades of totalitarian terror...old and new prejudices...the lure of a relatively good life after generations of havoc (I mean of course a very limited good life, nothing like the well-being and freedom of workers in the West or the privileged elites in the Soviet Union)...the constant need to wheel and deal, to scheme and break the law. The ideology of the Soviet philistine (I have in mind the worst people but they, unfortunately, are rather frequently found among workers and peasants and throughout the intelligentsia) consists of several uncomplicated ideas:

--Cult of the state, involving, in various combinations, submission to authority, a naive belief that life in the West is worse than in the Soviet Union, gratitude to a "benefactor" government and, at the same time, fear and hypocrisy.

--Egoistic endeavours to ensure a good life for oneself and one's family, to "live like everyone else" with the help of graft, theft ignored by bosses and ever-present hypocrisy. Yet there is a desire among better people in this category to achieve a good life through their own labour, by their own hands. Nonetheless, it is still necessary to wheel and deal and to play the hypocrite.

--The idea of nationalist superiority, which takes on a dark, hysterical and pogrom-like form among some Russians. One often hears exclamations: "We're wasting our money on these black (or yellow) monkeys! We're feeding parasites!" or one hears: "The Jews are responsible!"--or the "Russians" or the "Georgians" or the "Churchmeki", a derogatory term for the peoples of Central Asia.

These are very disturbing symptoms after 60 years of proclaiming "friendship of the peoples".

Officially, communist ideology is internationalist, but it surreptitiously exploits nationalist prejudices. So far, this has been with some caution and I hope that these forces will not be unleashed.

After all the class hatreds we have suffered, we certainly have no need for a racist-nationalist ideology. I am convinced that this is dangerous and destructive in its most humane (at first glance) "dissident" manifestations. There are few people who react seriously any more to slogans about building communism, although there was a time when, perhaps as a result of certain misunderstanding, communist slogans still reflected a wish for justice and happiness for all in the world.

But internal propaganda intensively exploits the nationwide tragedy of the Second World War and the pride that people feel in their active part in historic events of that time. The irony of life is that it was only during the war that the ordinary person felt his importance and his dignity in an inhuman world of terror and humiliation. There is intensive exploitation of the risk of war and the much-decried American military bases around our country. Feelings of suspicion are stirred up about schemes of the "imperialists."

A nation that has suffered the horrible losses, cruelties and destruction of war yearns above all for peace. This is a broad, profound and honest feeling. Today, the leaders of the country do not and cannot, go against this dominant desire of the people. I want to believe that in this regard, the Soviet leaders are sincere, that when peace is involved they are transformed from robots into people.

But even the people's deep wish for peace is exploited, and this is perhaps the cruellest deception of all. The deep yearning for peace is used to justify all the most negative features in our country--economic disorder, excessive militarisation, purportedly "defensive" foreign policy measures (whether in Czechoslovakia or Afghanistan) and lack of freedom in our closed society. And those negative features also include the ecological madness, such as the destruction of Lake Baikal, meadows and fields, the country's fish resources and the poisoning of our water and air.

The people of our country submit uncomplainingly to all the shortages of meat, butter and many other products--though they do grumble at home.

They put up with the gross social inequality between the elite and the ordinary citizens. They endure the arbitrary behaviour and cruelty of local authorities. They know about the beatings and deaths of people in police stations but as a rule keep quiet. They are silent about any and all foreign policy actions.

A country living for decades under conditions in which all means of production belong to the state is suffering serious economic and social hardship. It cannot grow enough food for its people. It cannot, without the benefit of detente, keep up with the contemporary levels of science and technology.

From the time I wrote "My Country and the World" (published in 1975), the average salary has risen, but the cost of living has evidently risen even higher because daily life has not improved. The much-acclaimed free medical care steadily gets worse. (It is "free" because the wages of most workers are kept so low and because one must pay for expensive medicines). The situation in education is not much better, especially in the countryside. It is no longer possible to explain away all these problems as a result of the war or occasional mistakes. There is an urgent need for economic reforms that would increase the independence of enterprises and allow elements of a mixed economy. There is need for more freedom of information, a free and critical press, freedom for people to travel abroad, freedom of emigration and a free choice of one's place of residence within the country. In the long run, there ought to be a multiparty system and elimination of party monopoly over all ideological, political and economic life.

But all of this, even though obvious to most people, remains for the time being nothing but wishful thinking. The dogmatic bureaucrats and the new people replacing them--anonymous and shrewd cynics, moving in the many "corridors of power" of the departments of the Central Committee, the KGB, the ministries and the provincial and regional party committees--are pushing the country toward what they consider to be the safest path but that is in reality a path to suicide.

Everything is as it was under the system of power and economy created by Stalin. The leaders carry on the arms race, concealing it behind talk of their love of peace. They interfere in troubled areas around the world, from Ethiopia to Afghanistan, in order to increase prestige, to strengthen the nation's power and to ensure that the guns do not get rusty. They round up dissidents, returning the country to the quiet "pre-dissident" period, as my son-in-law, Efrem Yankelevich, has described the situation. (Mr Yankelevich, who emigrated in 1977, is a researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

In the last 10 or 15 years there has been a worsening of the traditional Russian curse, drunkenness. The government has attempted some timid half-measures--more in word than deed--but it is unable to accomplish much. Alcoholism is a worldwide phenomenon, not wholly a result of conditions in our country. But certain specific factors do play a major role.

Expenditures for drinking reduce surplus purchasing power of the population, but the main point is that an alcoholic poses no threat to the government. Also, drinking is the only real freedom available and the authorities are not foolhardy enough to take this away without giving something in return. There are economic, social and psychological elements in all this. And the result: Instead of dry wine and good quality old vodka, the authorities flood the market with cheap and poisonous fortified wine, known as "bormotukha", which swiftly destroys men, women and youngsters. As the "quiet" Czar Aleksay Mikhailovich said 300 years ago: "Don't drive the hotheads away from the taverns."

The people of our country are to some extent confused and intimidated, of course. But there is also a conscious self-deception and an egoistic escape from difficult problems. The slogan the people and party are one, which hangs from every fifth building, consists not entirely of empty words.

But it was from the ranks of the people that the defenders of human rights emerged, standing up against deceit, hypocrisy and silence, armed only with pens, ready to make sacrifices, yet lacking the stimulus one derives from the certainty of quick success. They had their say. They will not be forgotten. On their side, they have moral force and the logic of historical development. I am convinced also that their activity will continue in one form or another, whatever the size of the movement. What is important is not the arithmetic but the qualitative fact of breaking through the psychological barrier of silence.

But history develops according to its own slow (and tortuous) laws. We are now living through difficult and troubling times--a worsening of international tensions, Soviet expansionism, shameless anti-American, anti-Western, anti-Israeli, anti-Egyptian and anti-intellectual propaganda and threats of still greater tension ahead.

Inside the country, these are times of even greater repression. It is terrible to think that the most honourable and generous people, who have devoted many years to defending others through public protest, have fallen victim to arbitrary repression.

I feel obligated to tell something about a few of them:

Tatyana Velikanova, a mathematician and mother of three children, a grandmother, participant in the struggle for human rights for more than 12 years, from the very beginning to the present. Showing no interest in fame, glory or personal gain, sacrificing much in her personal life, she has always been at the center of the battle, committing herself to the fate of hundreds of victims of injustice, speaking out on their behalf, helping them in every way she could, not caring whether their opinions were close to hers or distant. Her only consideration was whether someone had suffered injustice.

I do not reproach those who could not bear up under the many years of strain, those who quit the struggle or even those who in some way betrayed themselves. But they demonstrate all the more why we should admire the courage of this woman.

Another is Malva Landa, a geologist, an active member of the Helsinki Group, one of the volunteers in the aid fund helping dissident families, and for many years, for decades in fact, a friend of political prisoners and their families, totally dedicated to the idea of justice.

It is the same with Sergey Kovalev, a talented biologist and a deep and penetrating thinker, kind, patient and strong. We all were devoted to him when he was free. I was often impressed by the deep respect he received from many of his fellow prisoners during six years in a labour camp.

Another is Viktor Nekipelov, who gave his utmost to help others in trouble or subjected to injustice, a sensitive poet, a loving father, a brave man.

All the world knows of Professor Yuriy Orlov, the physicist, a courageous man always in the forefront, founder of the Helsinki Group. The world also knows of Anatoliy Shcharansky, falsely accused of espionage in an attempt to intimidate the Jewish emigration movement.

I have deep respect for the talented writer and Second World War invalid Mykola Rudenko; Vyacheslav Bakhmin, a courageous and honourable member of the Working Commission on Psychiatric Abuse; Leonard Ternovsky, a radiologist and member of the same commission and also of the Helsinki Committee in Moscow, a remarkably kind and steadfast man.

Repression has been intensified against religious believers and those who defend their cause.

Noteworthy among these are the names of the priests Gleb Yakunin and Dmitriy Dudko and of Viktor Kapitanchuk, Lev Regelson, Aleksandr Ogorodnikov and Vladimir Poresh. Also the names of the church elder Nikolai Goretoi and of 84-year-old Shelkov, who recently died in a camp, should be well known.

Mustafa and Reshat Dzhemilev and Rolan Kadyev, fighters on behalf of the Crimean Tatars, are once again imprisoned.

The arrest of Aleksandr Lavut was tragic news. He is a talented mathematician and one of the veterans of the struggle for freedom of information. I have known Lavut for many years. Modest, seriousminded and good-natured, he never sought to draw attention to himself. But he worked on behalf of many people. Many of them, including me, will miss his kind words and sound advice, all those I have listed have either been sentenced to long terms or are awaiting an illegal trial. All those who are free have the inescapable duty to speak out on their behalf and on behalf of the many others I have not mentioned.

Some Words About Myself

I live in an apartment guarded day and night by a policeman at the entrance. He allows no one to enter but family members, with a few exceptions. There is an old friend who lives in Gorkiy, the price he pays for associating with us is a summons to the KGB for a talk after each visit. There is a Gorkiy physicist who has been denied an emigration visa; he also has to go to the KGB after his visits to us. The only other visitors are people judged suitable by the KGB.

There is no telephone in the apartment. I am unable to telephone Moscow or Leningrad even from the public telephone bureau at the post office. The call is immediately disconnected at the orders of the KGB agents who always follow me. I receive very little mail, and that consists mainly of letters "re-educating" me or merely cursing me.

Oddly enough, I get the same kind of letters from the West. However, I also get some mail from the West with kind words and I am deeply grateful to the senders.

When I accompanied my mother-in-law to the station on her departure for Moscow, KGB agents, pistols in hand, made a show of preventing me from approaching the coach, making it clear that the order forbidding me from going beyond the city limits was not just empty words. A radio-jamming facility has been set up on the apartment building, just for me.

In order to listen to the radio, it is necessary for my wife and me to go for walks at night with a transistor receiver. While we are out walking, the KGB agents are in our apartment damaging the typewriter and tape recorder or searching through our papers. I occupy myself with scientific work, but I miss regular contact with colleagues.

At the end of the third month of my stay in Gorkiy, on the eve of the arrival in Moscow of Western participants in an unofficial scientific seminar, the KGB allowed my colleagues in the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences to visit me. It even recommended that they do so. I am very grateful to those who did come. It had been a long time since I had an opportunity to discuss developments in science. During their stay, the police post was moved away from the door and the jamming facility was turned off.

But as soon as my colleagues left, promising that others would come in time, everything returned to the former state. And there was a resumption of the regular summons to the minister of internal affairs for registration.

In terms of everyday life, my situation is much better than that of my friends sent into exile or, particularly, sentenced to labour camp or prison.

But all the measures taken against me have not even a shred of legality. It is part of a harsh, nationwide campaign against dissidents, including the attempt to force me to keep silent and thereby make it easier for repressive action against others.

On January 22, in Moscow, KGB agents forcibly took me to the deputy prosecutor general, Aleksandr M. Rekunkov, who informed me that I was being stripped of my awards and would be sent into exile. He produced only the decree of the Supreme Soviet concerning the awards, giving an impression, however, that the decree also called for exile. But that was not so.

I still do not know which branch of government or who personally made the decision to have me exiled. All my inquiries meet only with silence. In any event, the decision is illegal and is in violation of the Constitution. In two letters to Rekunkov and in a telegram to the chairman of the KGB, Yuri V. Andropov, I demanded revocation of the illegal exile order and said I was prepared to face an open trial.

In recent months the Soviet press has printed many articles accusing me of "mortal" sins--contempt for the people and their aspirations, slander of the Soviet system, inciting the arms race, grovelling before American imperialism and divulging military secrets.

I shall not reply, once again, to those accusations here. In part, this article is my reply. I put forth my position, in very brief form, in my first statement from Gorkiy. All my activities stem from a desire for a free and worthy destiny for our country and our people and all countries and peoples of the world. I consider the United States the historically determined leader of the movement toward a pluralist and free society, vital to mankind. But I equally respect all peoples for their contributions to our civilization and future society.

In April, the former president of the New York Academy of Sciences, Dr Joel Lebowitz, visited Moscow. He passed on to the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Anatoly P. Aleksandrov, a petition from American scientists urging that I be freed from exile and be allowed to return to Moscow or, if I should so choose, emigrate to the West.

Aleksandrov replied that the exile was for my own welfare because I had been surrounded in Moscow by "dubious characters" through whom there had been a leak of information involving state secrets. That was an outrageous assertion. I have never had dealings with "dubious characters". My friends are honourable and decent people, all of whom are known to the KGB. If state secrets have been betrayed, any guilty persons (including me, first of all) should be put on trial. But the accusation about betrayal of secrets is nothing but slander.

The response to the demand that I be allowed to emigrate was also somewhat strange: "We have signed the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and we abide by it strictly." As if I were a hydrogen bomb!

I am frequently asked whether I am ready to emigrate. I feel that constant discussion of this matter in the press and many foreign broadcasts is premature, motivated by a thirst for sensationalism. I feel that every person has the right to emigrate and, in principle, I do not exlude myself. But I do not regard this as a valid question for me at this time because the decision does not depend upon me anyway.

I regard as just and legal the demands of my foreign colleagues that my exile order be revoked and that I be allowed to return home or go to the West.

These are my rights not only as a scientist but also as a human being. I am very grateful for the concern and for the clearly formulated demands.

This article is being taken to Moscow by my wife, my constant helper, who shares my exile and willingly takes upon herself the heavy burdens of travelling back and forth, handling my communications with the outside world, coping with the growing hatred of the KGB. Earlier, she withstood the poison of slander and insinuation, focussed more on her than on me. The fact that I am Russian and my wife is half-Jewish has proved useful for the internal purposes of the KGB.

Recently, someone appeared at the door of my mother-in-law at 5:30 am, describing himself as an officer of the KGB. He warned that if her daughter, meaning my wife, did not stop her trips back and forth from Gorkiy and stop inciting her husband with anti-Soviet statements, they would take certain measures. Earlier, some of our friends received letters with similar threats against my wife.

Every time my wife leaves, I do not know whether she will be allowed to travel without hindrance and to return safely. My wife, although formally not under detention, is in greater danger than I am. I urge those who speak out on my behalf to keep this in mind. It is impossible to foresee what awaits us. Our only protection is the spotlight of public attention on our fate by friends around the world.

SCIENTIST OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

LD021348 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Leningrad, July 2, TASS--Soviet power engineers have come to reckon a unit power of a million kilowatts for the generating units of atomic power stations as an optimum one. With such a potential of the generating units, nuclear power stations confidently vie with the power installations of any other type by efficiency, remaining fully safe to the environment. Academician Igor Glebov, noted Soviet scientist in the field of power engineering, told these considerations to a TASS correspondent in connection with the completed manufacture in Leningrad of the USSR's first turbogenerator with a power of a million kilowatts for an atomic power station.

The manufacture of reactors of the same potential has been already set up and the manufacture of turbines of this power has been started in the Soviet Union.

"Soviet nuclear power engineering began twenty-five years ago with the construction of the world's first atomic power station near Moscow with a power of five thousand kilowatts. At present the construction of other-than-atomic power stations has been terminated in the European part of the USSR. This is explained by environmental protection interests: Annually power stations operating on organic fuel in the world discharge 200-250 million tons of ash, and about 60 million tons of sulphurous anhydride into the atmosphere", the scientist pointed out.

At present atomic power stations in the USSR generate about ten per cent of the country's entire amount of electric power. Atomic power stations with an aggregate power of over thirty million kilowatts are also to be built in the territories of CMEA member countries with the Soviet Union's assistance before 1990.

ARTICLE SUMMARIZES SEARCH FOR GASOLENE SUBSTITUTES

LD080927 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 June 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubic "Science and Technology Abroad" a 1,900-word article by Candidate of Technical Sciences G. Zorina and Candidate of Chemical Sciences M. Kon of the Moscow Central Scientific Research Institute of Technical Information and Economics of the petroleum-refining and petrochemicals industry under the headline "Gasolene's Rivals." The authors review work in the West to find an alternative to gasolene, discussing the development of "gasohol" and its applications, particularly in the United States, the development in Brazil of engines running on pure alcohol and FRG research into the use of methanol. They conclude by noting the importance of finding successful gasolene substitutes because of "expert estimates that at the present rate of increase in extraction and consumption the known oil reserves will last only 30-50 years."

NEW WHOLESALE PRICES FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS ANNOUNCED

LD071147 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 16 June 1980 publishes on page 8 under the rubric "At the USSR State Committee on Prices" a 400-word unattributed report entitled "New Wholesale Prices." It is reported that the State Committee on Prices has approved new wholesale prices for various commodities to take effect from 1 January 1980. The enterprise wholesale price of cement is being increased 29 percent, and the industry price 26 percent, and the wholesale price of asbestos products is being increased 13.1 percent. The wholesale prices of conveyer belts and rubberized belts are being reduced 3.1 percent. It is also reported that new price lists have been approved for synthetic resins, plastics and artificial dyes and that wholesale and deposit [zalogovyh] prices have been approved for wooden barrel packaging, wadding and wadded technical products.

CPSU CADRES END STUDIES ON ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL MATTERS

LD031553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Party Cadres' Study"]

[Text] Studies for union republic Communist Party Central Committee administrators of affairs and kraykom and obkom financial and economic section chiefs have ended in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres.

The students studied topical problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building, the party's domestic and foreign policy and organizational and ideological activity in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the reports and speeches delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the process of studies great attention was paid to questions of managing the economy, improving planning and perfecting the economic mechanism and also to problems of the party committees' financial and economic activity.

The students were addressed by V. I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. L. Smirnov, V. V. Zagladin, and V. I. Lobusov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; A. M. Poplavskiy, first deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye. Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; M. Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; N. A. Ladygin and Ye. M. Medvedev, section chiefs under the Administrator of Affairs; V. A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; A. Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice; B. M. Sukharevskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; P. D. Podshivalenko, deputy chairman of the USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments; Profs K. L. Suvorov, L. I. Abalkin and G. Kh. Popov, other officials of the CPSU Central Committee and state and economic organs, and experts.

The students exchanged experience of their work.

TRUD ARTICLE ON OIL REFINERY ON STREAM IN LITHUANIA

LD020843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 1

[G. Koksman report: "Fuel From the Baltic Region"]

[Text] Mazheykyay, Lithuanian SSR--One of the country's largest oil refineries and the only one in the Baltic region, the Mazheykyay refinery, has produced its first output.

Not long ago there was forest and swampland here, about 15km from the small Lithuanian city of Mazheykyay. But its advantageous geographical position--the proximity of the Druzhba oil pipeline, the ports of Ventspils and Klaypeda, and the oil deposits which are being worked in the republic and neighboring Kaliningradskaya Oblast--affected the choice of this region for constructing the refinery. So production blocks and cracking towers have risen up and "threads" of gantries extend to and fro here.

The gas flare was lit by a shot from a flare gun. And scarlet flame began to blaze in the twilight above the surrounding forest. It meant that the enterprise had embarked on the production of gasoline, diesel fuel and fuel oil.

"This construction site was one of the most difficult for us," says A. Patsuk, deputy director of the Moscow Order of Lenin No 7 Trust Main Mechanical Installation Organization, whose collective was recently awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner. "Only a year ago few people believed that we would succeed in commissioning the first section of the refinery on schedule: There was a shortage of equipment and foundation materials for the refinery, and in addition the bad weather dragged on. But we set ourselves just one aim--meeting the deadline come what may.

The communists set an example of selfless labor. Thus, the laying of the pipelines linking the oil refining installation with the tanks and crude oil pumping station was done by teams working under Order of Lenin holder N. Chirkov and Order of the Labor Red Banner holder S. Ponomarev. They laid the pipeline toward each other. And so they decided to compete for the right to weld the "crucial seam." The initiators were also supported on other sectors. Competition to complete work ahead of schedule became a mass affair. Mutual aid played a large part in the successful holding of the competition. The young refinery is gathering strength. When it reaches its planned capacity it will provide the country with millions of tons of fuel.

DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIAN ECONOMY IN FIRST 5 MONTHS OF 1980

LD031211 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 June carries on pages one and two a 5,600-word GRUZINFORM report on a 13 June Tbilisi joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian Council of Ministers on the development of the republic's economy in the first 5 months of 1980. The joint session was reportedly addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who, according to a 600-word account of his remarks, recalled Brezhnev's "advice" on the Georgian economy as a whole and on capital construction and agriculture in particular at his May meeting with Georgian leaders. Shevardnadze reportedly outlined capital construction problems before the session went on to review achievements and shortcomings in a variety of economic spheres.

OBKOM PLENUM IN SAMARKAND DISCUSSES PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS

LD041531 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Samarkand, 19 June--A Samarkandskiy Obkom plenum has taken place. Its participants discussed the question of measures in further strengthening the party ranks and raising the militancy of the oblast's primary party organizations in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary B.F. Rakhimov. An appropriate resolution was adopted on the matter discussed.

IDEOLOGICAL PROVOCATIONS IN PORTS VISITED BY SOVIET VESSELS

LD021351 [Editorial Report] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 June 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article under the rubric "In the Frontline of the Ideological Struggle" entitled "Fabricators of Lies and Provocations" by A. Nozhenko, first mate of the "Baltiyskiy-51" motorship of the Western Steamship Line. The author complains of the deliberate policy of spreading anti-Soviet "disinformation" pursued in the capitalist countries into whose ports Soviet commercial vessels call and of efforts to ideologically subvert visiting Soviet sailors by means of "special radio and television programs glorifying the bourgeois way of life," "shady characters" and by smuggling Russian-language anti-Soviet literature aboard Soviet vessels during loading operations.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON STATE OF MACHINERY OVERHAUL

LD081843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of an overhaul of machinery in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Eighty-eight percent of all combines are now in working condition. Machinery is in the best state of readiness in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Latvia, Mariyskaya ASSR, and Moskovskaya, Bryanskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts. The preparation of machinery and transport facilities is proceeding at a slow rate in Turkmenia and Aktyubinskaya and Uralskaya oblasts of Kazakhstan. A considerable number of combines in Rostovskaya Oblast have still not been overhauled, although the harvest has already begun in the southern areas of the oblast.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS ON 7, 8 JULY

LD090636 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 and 8 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

7 July

In Volgogradskaya Oblast, pledges have been made to carry out the grain harvest in 10 working days. About 12 million tons of grain crops should be delivered, as well as the same amount of course and dry fodder and silage. (0204 GMT)

Farmers in Zaprozhskaya Oblast have pledged to harvest 3.3 million tons of grain crops this summer. Grain crops currently occupy 1 million hectares in the oblast. (0700 GMT)

A meeting at the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture discussed harvesting in the southern areas of the country today. It was noted that low temperatures at the beginning of the year have delayed somewhat the development of grain and other crops in the European part of the country, while beyond the Urals, in the Baltic region and the north east, the crops have been developing even somewhat ahead of the usual time limits. (1600 GMT)

In Rostovskaya Oblast, Salskiy, Azovskiy, Orlovskiy and Tselinskiy rayons, cereal harvesting has begun. Monitored reapings show that a good harvest has been produced. (2050 GMT)

8 July

Mass harvesting of grain in under way in Oshskaya Oblast in Kirghizia. (0700 GMT)

Khersonskaya Oblast the harvesting of grain crops has begun. It has been decided to gather in the grain crops in 12 working days. (0800 GMT)

Farms in the southern regions of Volgogradskaya Oblast have joined the harvest campaign. Farmers intend to sell no less than 4.5 million tons of grain crops to the state. (0900 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, threshing of grain crops has started in Uralskaya Oblast. The northern boundary of the harvest is shifting 50-60 km every day. (1000 GMT)

The first report of the Kazakh Statistical Administration on harvest progress was published today. Four of the 19 oblasts are carrying out cutting and threshing of grain crops. Barley and wheat has been reaped on 625,000 hectares to date and over 6 million quintals of grain crops have been threshed (1200 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS SUMMER TASKS OF FARMERS

LD081241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Farmers Honorable Duty"]

[Text] In the summer a farmer's working day is a strenuous one and the range of his everyday concerns is vast. Farms in the Kuban and the Crimea are already starting to harvest barley. In the fields of the Central Asian republics the harvesting of cereals, the second sowing of corn and grasses and the topdressing of cotton plants is underway. The grainfields of the Don and Volga regions and of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan are coming on well. Rural workers know that ensuring a good harvest now depends on how promptly and carefully the crops are tended and on how far they are able to prepare for and carry out the harvesting and procurement of what is produced. On the eve of the great campaign farm collectives are making every effort to produce a big harvest and to fulfill and overfulfill their plans and pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and other crops.

In grain production it is the duty of every kolkhoz member and sovkhoz worker to strive to achieve high yields from the land. The necessary conditions have been created for this. Deliveries of fertilizer and equipment to rural areas have increased. Machine operators are mastering progressive working methods and the ranks of specialists are being swelled with skilled cadres. All of this creates good prerequisites for fully utilizing the economic potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"The main criterion of all economic work," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "is the end production results." This is precisely how, for example, workers on the Iskra kolkhoz in Timashevskiy Rayon, Krasnodarskiy Kray, understand their duty as grain producers. Here they produce, on average, up to 50 quintals of grain per hectare in addition to the gratifying sugar beet and vegetable harvests. Profits from crop growing are increasing annually. This year also promises an abundant harvest. First-class seed has been sown in well-prepared plowland and each hectare has had applied to it not less than 20 tons of organic fertilizer. Plants are being further fortified with mineral fertilizer.

The kolkhoz's board and party committee pay constant attention to improving labor organization and increasing the cadres' skill. Iskra was among the first kolkhozes in the Kuban to intorduce enlarged crop rotation systems and the method of operating equipment in large groups and the patronage and mentorship system is practiced there. The name, of for example, that Hero of Socialist Labor and Communist A.F. Voroshilov, is well known far beyond the confines of the farm. He teaches young people the "secrets" of grain growing and has trained a good many machine operators. Mutual support, exactingness and a sense of responsibility for the common cause underlie the success of many rural labor collectives.

All grain producers must emulate the best and study and apply the latter's experience. Especially now, when many jobs are coinciding all at the same time--tending the plants and fallows and procuring fodder--crop raising required composure, efficiency and a great deal of effort. [paragraph continues]

In order to cope with the grain-producing tasks within optimum schedules all reserves for increasing labor productivity must be mobilized and the most effective methods of top-dressing plants and killing weeds and pests must be used. Farms which, as during the spring campaign, are operating a two-shift work system on plantations, which are recruiting pensioners and schoolchildren to help tend the sugar beet, vegetable and other agricultrual crops and are making rational use of assistance from urban workers under the patronage system, have the right idea. The sector's end results depend on the prompt implementation of a complex of summer agrotechnical measures and all those involved in ensuring a good harvest must remember this.

However, sufficient concern is still not everywhere being shown for this. Thus on a number of farms in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kurganskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts crops are weed-ridden and the work of weeding and top dressing them is behind schedule. Fallows and feed fields are not being tended at optimum times even though year after year the truck and tractor pool operates at less than full capacity. Now too much machinery which belongs in the fields and meadows is standing idle. This is due in particular to the fact that party committees and bureaus have become lax in calling people to account for the state of affairs in the crop raising sector.

Tardy cultivation of plantations and the poor quality of such cultivation of plantations and the poor quality of such cultivation are reducing the productivity of farmland. Such occurrences are, unfortunately, still encountered. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must remedy the situation and remove the barriers to high yields forthwith. Care must be taken to ensure the maximum utilization of all available resources and facilities and to maneuver equipment skillfully. There must be closer monitoring of how team and link collectives observe labor and technical discipline and of work quality.

The agronomic service of farms and rayon and oblast agricultural boards play a big part in the harvest struggle. They are required to mobilize kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives to tend plants promptly and to a high standard and to help ensure that the crops are in exemplary condition. Agronomists' attention has been and continues to be focused on further increasing grain production. At the same time, while looking after the grain fields, one must not lose sight of how work is progressing on plantations where industrial, vegetable, fodder and other crops are grown. The time has come to start preparing for fall sowing and building up next year's seed stocks. It is the duty of experts to champion all that is new and progressive. The fields and their condition and productiveness are the mirror of the agronomist's work and the criterion for assessing his skill and professional competence.

The state of the crops, their prompt tending and end results in the sector depend to a great extent on the dynamism of party organizations and communists' personal example. On many farms they are in the forefront of those participating in socialist competition. By setting an example of a conscientious attitude to their work communists are required to put a stop to any violations of production procedures. With experts and farm leaders, party organizations must now draw up plans for the coming harvest campaign and attend to the task of providing the material and ideological backup for a successful harvest.

It is the honored duty of farmers and all who live and work in rural areas to grow and gather the harvest on schedule, to give the motherland more and better-quality produce and to mark the 26th party congress in a fitting manner--with high production indicators.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES ZONAL CONFERENCES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

LD080949 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[AZERINFORM report: "Ensuring the Further Enhancement of the Efficiency and Quality of Agricultural Work: Zonal Conferences of the Republic's Agricultural Workers"]

[Excerpts] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee conducted zonal conferences of the republic's agricultural workers in Agdashskiy and Zhdanovskiy rayons. Their participants discussed the implementation of the measures outlined at the 12 May meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv which examined the progress in implementing tasks in the agricultural sphere stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) plenum, the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and to the voters of the Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, addressed the conferences.

The reports made by leaders of the rayons, he said, testify that the tasks set for the rural working people at the 12 May republican meeting of the party-economic aktiv, are being successfully implemented. Considerable work has been done in the time which has elapsed, and on the whole the current state of agriculture can be considered satisfactory. A good foundation has been laid in the republic for obtaining record harvests in all sectors of agricultural production, and for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of agricultural produce. This, of course, gladdens us all and inspires us with confidence that Azerbaijan will complete 1980 and the entire 10th 5-Year Plan with record indicators in all spheres of agriculture. The successes achieved are the result of the consistent implementation of our party's agrarian policy, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums, and tasks set forth in the reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

We attach, as previously, prime significance to the further development of one of the leading sectors of agriculture--cotton growing--where a new, higher level is to be achieved. It is clear from comrades' reports, from forecasts by specialists and scientists and from the analysis of the state of affairs that we can set ourselves this task: to significantly surpass the result achieved last year and to give the country still more Azerbaijan cotton. This is an honorable and, moreover, extremely difficult and responsible task, but it is completely practicable and attainable. Therefore it is essential to organize an effective struggle for its implementation everywhere.

All the speakers confirmed that the state of the cotton crops at the present stage is better than in the last, the most productive, year. The density of the stand of cotton plants and the intensity of their development has increased in all rayons, in a word, the prospects for the harvest are good. I link the gratifying results achieved directly with the annually improving standard of cotton growing and all arable farming, the growth of cadres' sense of responsibility, their professional skill, experience and knowledge, and with the measures that we are steadily implementing for the further development of the republic's agriculture.

Certain comrades have said here that the current year has turned out favorable for cotton and grapes. But however good the weather conditions are, everything, in the final analysis, depends on the results of work. I would like to recall that every individual year in the past 10 years has differed from each of the other 9 in its climatic features. There were both favorable and difficult conditions. But nevertheless the production of cotton and other agricultural products in our republic steadily increased and is continuing to increase. This means that we achieved these successes not by the grace of nature but thanks to persistent selfless labor, the skillful organization of work and, as noted above, the considerable improvement in the standard of arable farming and the improvement of agricultural techniques. Therefore, this year, however the weather may turn out, we must work with no less effort and intensity in order to achieve new, still greater successes at the end of the agricultural harvesting campaign. Only in this way can we achieve the successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted.

What was done last spring and during the present summer days is just the start of the struggle for a bumper harvest of Azerbaijan cotton in the final year of the 5-year plan. We conducted the sowing well, obtained vigorous shoots and, in the republic as a whole, the first and second comprehensive cultivations of the cotton plant have already been completed. And now it is important to step up still further the tending for the crops, ensure the accumulation of a rich harvest and to prepare for the "white harvest" in an exemplary manner and conduct it in an organized fashion. All these measures must be implemented in good time. We must back up today's optimism by weighty deeds, and on no account display complacency, but on the contrary assess what has been achieved self-critically, expose and resolutely eliminate shortcomings and organize the tending of the cotton fields in such a way that the fulfillment of the daily output norms rise steadily and that all work is conducted at a high standard.

In this connection Comrade Aliyev dwelt on tasks which lie ahead for cotton growers to resolve during the entire cotton-ripening period. In a number of rayons, he said, the development of the plants is ahead of last year's level by 10-15 days, but here and there there are also lags. These lags must be eliminated by means of more intensive cultivation.

Particular attention must be paid to the timely and high-standard irrigation of fields without which it is impossible to achieve the normal ripening of cotton and an abundant harvest. Sufficient water has been accumulated in our reservoirs. These water resources must be used economically, and rationally by implementing progressive irrigation methods broadly.

The timely and correct organization of the struggle against agricultural pests and plant diseases remains an important problem in cotton growing. We note with satisfaction that this went better last year than in previous years. Less use was made of chemical poisons, while biological methods and especially agrotechnical measures were used more extensively. This experience must be disseminated everywhere this year. We now have more experts with a higher level of knowledge in the struggle against cotton pests and the farm managers and all cotton growers are well aware of which means are to be used and where in plant protection. Greater potential has appeared at the biological factories. For all cotton growers the organization of the struggle against diseases and pests is now an important task. June and July are the months which most favor the active development of a bollworm, the most dangerous enemy of the cotton fields.

Preparation for the forthcoming harvest campaign must be launched in a wide scale and all the problems which may arise at the busy time of the "white harvest" and which may have harmful effects on the pace of the harvest must be resolved beforehand. [paragraph continues]

A crucial task faces us at this harvest time: to gather no less than 250,000 tons of raw cotton with the aid of machinery. Thus each region and each farm is obliged to devise the relevant measures to have the fields ready now for mechanical harvesting, to bring the machinery and other implements up to exemplary condition, to ensure their high-standard repair, and to take care that there are sufficient spare parts. Each rayon must have a sufficient number of machine operators and must prepare them for efficient work.

While cultivating the cotton we must also prepare ourselves well for the gathering. Procurement and processing of the harvest, verification of the readiness of the reception and procurement centers and the laboratories where exemplary order must be established and proceed alongside the careful selection and training of skilled cadres who are due to work here. The further improvement of the work of the cotton processing plants depends greatly on the interested approach to the matter by the party's rayon organizations and by the leadership of Glavazerkhlopkoprom.

A no less important task is the preparation of existing and the building of new, procurement centers, depots, sheds and asphalted areas for cotton drying. The strict fulfillment of the construction schedule for these projects and the handover of them to farms depends not only on a number of the republic's organizations but also on constant monitoring by rayon organizations.

While accumulating the harvest we must also take care to further enhance the quality of the cotton. Alongside the volume of production and the yield, this is one of the fundamental indicators by which the results of the work of farms are assessed. Much has been done in the republic in the last 2 years for the widespread introduction of the experience of the Ukrainian beet growers in achieving a high output of the end product. This work must be carried out even more actively during the present season. In 1979 we achieved good indicators in fiber yield which exceeded the average USSR level. And this is gratifying since the veiw existed even quite recently that progress in this direction was beyond us. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev pointed to the existing reserves and potential for further increasing the quality of the cotton and for the cotton growers to achieve the highest possible end results in the forthcoming "white harvest."

The Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put forward the enhancement of the efficiency of social production as the number one task for the steady upsurge of our country's economy. Proceeding from this premise, we must arrange our work so that the efficiency and profitability of cotton growing reach an even higher level. The leader of each rayon and each farm must investigate well and have a sound knowledge of how much effort and physical resources will be expended on cotton production and what its yield and prime cost will be. Unfortunately the situation in this respect is not uniform everywhere. We have seen positive progress in the matter of increasing the sector's profitability. The examples of the Pushkinskiy, Salyanskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Sabirabadskiy and Neftechalinskiy rayons are significant since there the production of a quintal of cotton cost R42-48 last year. But in the Geochayskiy, Fizulinskiy, Saatlinskiy and a number of other rayons the prime cost of raw cotton still remains quite high. In a word, concern for increasing the profitability of farm production is an important reserve which must be utilized efficiently.

The Azerbaijan graingrowers' work merits a high appraisal, Comrade Aliyev continued. We can see its main result in the fact that a better harvest than last year's has been grown everywhere. The decisive period is setting in now. Although the cultivation and irrigation of cereals is continuing in some places, in most rayons the reaping has already begun. The basic task here is to carry out the harvest in exemplary fashion to tight deadlines and without losses, and to ensure an increase in grain production. We must bring the volume of grain production up to 1.3 million tons this year.

To achieve this aim we must obtain 28-30 quintals of grain per hectare over the republic as a whole. For this, in particular, a more decisive struggle must be waged against grain losses during the harvesting period. Past years' experience indicates that, as a result of protracted harvesting periods and other factors, we lose on average 2-3 quintals of grain per hectare. We must struggle effectively against this phenomenon.

New grain harvesting schedules were recently drawn up for the rayons and farms which envisage completing the harvest in 8-12 working days. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee examined and approved them. The task is to ensure the strict observance of the schedules. The agricultural sections of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers and the staff set up under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee must constantly monitor the implementation of schedules.

The cotton-growing rayons, where the bulk of the republic's cereals is to be found, these cereals being grown, moreover, on fertile irrigated land, are required to play a major role in implementing the set task--gathering a record harvest. And we rightly expect a higher yield here. The rayon leaders are obliged to work just as actively at increasing grain production as they do for cotton.

In some rayons the crops have been damaged and on certain individual sectors the grain crops have perished. Each such case must be investigated thoroughly and no overstatement of the scale of damage suffered must be permitted.

Speaking of the need for the precise organization of the harvesting and the transportation of the harvest itself, Comrade Aliyev noted that Azerbaijan has already received its entire annual stock of grain harvesting machinery and the republic's State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] must determine precisely and promptly the need for combine harvesters and transfer them to the farms without delay. The existing shortcomings in the use of grain harvesting equipment are alarming. Thus, at the height of the harvest last year only 2,300 of the 4,000 available combine harvesters were working. To avoid a repetition of the mistakes it is essential, in particular, to deploy and redeploy the equipment skillfully. The farms which have completed or have not yet begun their harvesting must make their combine harvesters available to those rayons who need them. The Ministry of Motor Transport, Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and the rayons' leadership are obliged to formulate measures for the prompt transportation of grain. The appropriate organizations of Baku city and other industrial centers have received instructions to assist the rural workers with extra means of transport which, we hope, will be used on the spot with due efficiency. The organs of the Ministry of Procurement are also to step up their work to ensure the uninterrupted receipt of the new harvest.

Analyzing the activity of the viticulturists, Comrade Aliyev noted that, despite the weather damage sustained by the vineyards in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and in certain other regions the general condition of the plantations is good at the present. The especially crucial period of cultivating the plants and of combating pests and diseases has now begun. Thus our attention must not slacken literally for an hour or even a minute, and the careful tending of literally every vine must be ensured. The building up of the future harvest depends greatly on this. We must also intensify further the work connected with trenching and with training the vines on the espaliers and so forth.

Concern must be shown for preparing for the reception and processing of the grapes. The wineries must also be made ready taking into account the anticipated harvest. The present shortfall in containers in a number of rayons must be eliminated as quickly as possible. The unsatisfactory pace of setting up a number of new plants and capacities of the processing base is causing concern.

We spoke in detail about the tasks facing Azerbaijan's viticulturists at the recent meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv, and there is no need to return now to what was said then. I would simply like to draw your attention to the need to further intensify work on the plantations so that this year we may give the state a record quantity of Azerbaijan grapes and may considerably surpass last year's level.

The vegetable growers and horticulturists are performing shock work in the final year [of the 5-year plan]. It is our honorable duty to give the country early vegetables and dispatch them to Moscow, Leningrad and the Soviet Union's other industrial centers. The fields of the specialized sovkhozes of the Lenkoran-Astara and Kuba-Khachmas zones have yielded an abundant harvest and the southern farms' dispatch of truck garden produce is already in full swing. The Azerbaijan railroad management needs to take immediate measures to ensure the regular delivery and collection of freight cars and the timely movement of trains loaded with vegetables. The good state of affairs in fruit growing is gratifying since an abundant crop is expected there, too. However, we must not become complacent and must do everything so that the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan are fulfilled with honor.

Broaching the question of improving the organization of the purchase of surplus fruit and vegetables from the population, Comrade Aliyev pointed to the unsatisfactory work of the procurement system of Azerbaijan's union of consumer cooperatives. The necessary order must be established here, any harvest losses must be prevented and a decisive struggle must be waged aginst speculation and the illegal exporting of produce beyond the republic's borders.

The tea growers are making a fitting contribution to increasing the volumes of Azerbaijan's agricultural production. We rejoice at the successes of the workers of the tea plantations in the Lenkoranskiy, Masallinskiy and Astarinskiy rayons which produce invariably high yields. The fact that during the last decade the production of green leaf tea has doubled and now exceeds 20,000 tons testifies to the achivements of the republic's tea growers. Recently they reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan for green leaf tea production.

The fullest possible use must be made of our broad potential for building up the production of cocoons, tobacco and melon crops.

G.A. Aliyev devoted a considerable part of his speeches to stockraising problems. Having noted the positive results achieved since the beginning of the present year in increasing the production and procurment of livestock produce, increasing the livestock numbers, and increasing the productiveness of livestock units, he also pointed out that the pace of development of this important sector of agriculture is still incapable of satisfying present-day demands and is lagging behind these demands. Not only have many rayons failed to increase their meat and milk production but have unjustifiably allowed it to fall.

Unfortunately it must be stated that over the republic as a whole a radical breakthrough has not yet occurred in stockraising and that major reserves remain unutilized. Nevertheless, the most favorable conditions for its development do exist.

Questions of fodder production and increasing fodder stocks must be constantly on the agenda. However, little concern is displayed for fodder in a number of rayons. We must achieve not only the unconditional fulfillment, but the overfulfillment of all targets for the procurement of cured hay, silage, hay, straw, grass meal and other forms of this important produce. At the same time some farms lack the necessary quantity of pits, trenches and silos for storing cured hay and silage. Farms are poorly equipped with fodder harvesting machinery and there is a shortage of packaging for grass meal and hay baling wire.

Leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Azplodoovoshohprom, the Ministry of Procurement, the Goskomselkhoztekhnika and rayons must direct the most serious attention to these problems. An important role is also played by an all-round improvement in the quality of the fodder produced and procured.

It is the task of agriculture ministries and departments, party raykoms and local soviet and economic organs to make efficient use of existing potential, ensure an increase in the production of livestock products and procure a sufficient quantity of fodder.

The growth of labor productivity must be regarded as one of the most important conditions of a further increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. Despite the successes achieved in agricultural production in recent years, the labor productivity of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers is still not in accordance with existing potential and demands. This question must be considered on a day-to-day basis by the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Azplodoovoshohprom, and rayon party and agricultural organs. We must without fail fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan target for increasing labor productivity in agriculture.

An important role in achieving the highest results in labor belongs to the organization of broad, effective socialist competion, Comrade Aliyev said, stressing that its significance is increasing particularly at the present stage. However, available data indicate that a stereotyped and formalistic approach is often permitted in the organization of labor rivalry among farms, teams and units. It is necessary to widely develop publicity for competition, disseminate frontrunners' experience and actively apply moral and material incentives.

Noting the importance of further improving cultural, consumer, medical, trading and municipal services for rural dwellers and the creation of the necessary conditions for their high productivity labor and fruitful leaisure, Comrade Aliyev dwelt on the practical tasks of the republican ministries of culture, health, trade, consumer services and municipal services, the State Committee for Cinematography and the Azerbaijan Union of Consumer Trade cooperatives and stressed the need for the speediest elimination of existing shortcomings. This work becomes particularly significant in the period of the harvest toil, when it is necessary to react flexibly and resolve positively all problems which arise.

The progress of agricultural work and the pitch of the nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges must be widely, comprehensively publicized by the republic's mass information media. In newspapers and magazines and in radio and television programs it is necessary to actively propagandize the experience of leading colletives, speak in a more striking way about the heroes of the 5-year plan shock labor vigil and their successes in socialist competition, inspire the working people in the fields and livestock units to new achievements and sharply citicize shortcomings.

We have achieved great successes in the sphere of agriculture, Comrade Aliyev noted. The production of arable and livestock products is increasing from year to year in the republic. At the same time tasks are growing bigger and more complex. The experience accumulated provides grounds for the belief that crucial tasks in agriculture will be successfully resolved in 1980 too.

Today we can speak with a feeling of great satisfaction of the tremendous contribution of agricultural workers to our republic's remarkable achievements in winning for 10 years in succession the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

We note the great services of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and specialists in the republic's ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets, for which the Azerbaijan SSR was awarded its third Order of Lenin.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev expressed gratitude to the participants in zonal conferences and through them to all agricultural workers for their persistent and selfless labor for the sake of Soviet Azerbaijan's further prosperity.

During the days of the jubilee ceremonies devoted to celebrating the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the republic's 60th anniversary and in response to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's warm greetings we promised to mark 1980 with new labor achievements, overfulfill all pledges and ensure that in the 5-year plan period we will fulfill seven annual average targets for the procurement of grain, vegetables and fruit and six annual average targets for the procurement of cotton, grapes, tobacco, tea, potatoes and melons. There is no doubt that we will honorably keep the word we gave to our beloved motherland.

It is our duty to bear aloft the banner of winners of the all-union socialist competition and to justify with all our deeds the high trust of the party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the motherland's high award.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the republic's agricultural workers will continue to successfully implement our own party's impressive plans and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress with noteworthy new achievements.

Taking part in the conferences' work were A.I. Ibragimov and Yu.N. Pugachev, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynova, B.S. Kevorkov and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

GRISHIN ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON VEGETABLE HARVEST

LD041521 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Reliable Storage for the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom to discuss the tasks of the party, soviet and economic organizations in fulfilling the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau and Moscow Gorispolkom resolution "On the Results of the Storage of the 1979 Fruit and Vegetable Harvest and the Tasks for the Preparation for Delivery and Packaging for Storage of the New Crop of Potatoes and Vegetables."

L.V. Deribin, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report. R.F. Dementev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the conference. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, participated in the conference's work.

GRAIN DELIVERIES REPORTED IN SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN

AU061545 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] All granaries and threshing floors in Kazahstan's southern grain areas have switched over to round-the-clock operations.

Mass sales of wheat and barley to the state have begun in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts, and as of today in Taldy-Kurgnskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. Nearly 600 heavy truck trailers have been engaged in transportation operations. The smooth coordination of all sectors of transport and procurement operations has been ensured by centers for efficient grain deliveries, set up at most large grain reception enterprises. Those centers have increased the productivity of using truck trailer by one-third and significantly improved the utilization of equipment at elevators.

PRAVDA ON AGRICULTURAL PARTS SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD071057 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 June 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "Engineer or Dispatching Agent," a letter from a Kolkhoz engineer-mechanic complaining of the efforts he has to devote to hunting out spare parts, rather than performing his main task, plus a 1,500-word commentary on the engineer's complaints from P. Kolomiyets, deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture. Kolomiyets acknowledges the need to "free the engineer from the hunt for spare parts and create conditions under which he can be a real engineer, not a supply and dispatching agent." To this end, he advocates the wider introduction to "the guaranteed supply of parts and their delivery to farms in sets, on the basis of lists of shortages." Kolomiyets also notes that, despite the increased use of industrial techniques, "agriculture is still allocated metal, cables and electrical equipment on the basis of norms established back in the mists of time. He further criticizes excessive complexity and lack of coordination in "the system for ordering and distributing material resources," outlining the deficiencies that mean that "equipment is often delivered to the wrong place, or sits at the bases, getting out of date."

PRAVDA HITS PLANNING FLAWS IN VEGETABLE GROWING

LD021531 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 June 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "The One To Gain Is...the Laggard," a 2,000-word article by Yu. Kilodkin, director of the "Severodvinskiy" vegetable growing experimental show sovkhoz in Arkhangelskaya oblast, describing deficiencies in the system of planning and incentives in vegetable growing which have resulted in a situation where on his farm "yields are higher, we are producing more output, but wages are falling." In particular, Kilodkin complains of the discouraging effect of the ceiling on production bonuses payable to workers and notes that it can be against collectives' interests to make innovations, since what will happen is "the harvest will improve, the plan will be increased, the job price will be reduced and wages will fall."

MASHEROV ATTENDS GRODNO AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR

LD041337 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 June 1980 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,500-word BELTA report entitled "Use Leading Skill and All Reserves To Accelerate the Development of Stockraising" on a 17 June Belorussian seminar on agriculture held in Grodno. The seminar was reportedly devoted to problems of the efficient utilization of energy facilities on farms and the organization of fodder production on an industrial basis. The report notes that P.M. Masherov was among those participating in the seminar's work.